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Gates Memo Raises Questions About His Support of Iran Deal

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, the nominee to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency, agreed to send the White House a memo in 1985 that favored arms dealings with Iran, even though he knew his reasoning was at odds with conclusions reached by other CIA analysts, according to intelligence sources.

The memo was sent with the signature of William J. Casey, who at the time was the agency's director. But the sources said Sunday that Mr. Gates, as chairman of the agency's National Intelligence Council, had played a direct role in the decision to circulate the memo within the government.

The issue of how Mr. Gates han-

dled the memo is significant because members of the Senate intelligence committee, which is considering whether to confirm Mr. Gates as director of central intelligence, have publicly questioned whether he was sufficiently independent.

The CIA denied the report Monday, United Press International reported from Washington. George Lauder, a CIA spokesman, said, "The story is false." Mr. Lauder said Mr. Gates was out of town and the CIA planned to dispute the story in detail soon, probably Tuesday.

One source said the agency had been repeatedly asked by the White House in recent years whether the Soviet Union was making greater inroads in Iran and had said this was not true.

But the 1985 memo, written as a "think piece" by Graham Fuller, an analyst, suggested that the United States should permit Western allies to sell arms to Iran as a means of enhancing Western influence and blocking the efforts of the Soviet Union.

The memo led to the first National Security Council planning for dealings with Iran, even though the Senate Intelligence Committee report said the document was rejected as "perverse" by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and "absurd" by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

It was not clear what motivated Mr. Gates to send the Fuller memo to the White House, although former intelligence officials said it was

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New Plan By Manila On Rebels

Aquino to Offer Amnesty, Cash, Job Assistance

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Aquino administration plans to announce an offer of amnesty, cash and job training to rebels who turn in their arms, according to the Philippine economic minister, Solita C. Moad.

Clashes have been occurring almost daily between Philippine government forces and Communist guerrillas following the breakdown of a cease-fire on Feb. 8.

As many as 6,000 guerrillas, about a quarter of the total thought to be fighting the government, might respond to the offer, said another official, who worked out details of the plan with military representatives.

Mrs. Moad said in a recent interview that President Corason C. Aquino on Wednesday would offer amnesty for political crimes, payments in cash and kind, and government assistance in job training and placement.

The leadership of the Philippine armed forces was critical of the Aquino government for going ahead last year with a national cease-fire and peace talks with the Communists without maintaining what it considered adequate military pressure on hard-core insurgents or offering potential defectors firm incentives to surrender.

A military intelligence officer said he believed that the government's new approach, which also includes cease-fire offers at a regional or local level, was worth pursuing. There was evidence that in some areas, he said, Communist guerrillas wanted to lay down their arms.

But the officer warned that guerrillas would not come down from the hills in large numbers unless all government agencies involved in the rehabilitation program worked together to make it immediately effective.

A spokeswoman for the political section of the Communist New People's Army said that the rebels did "not discount the possibility of some comrades surrendering," but that the number would not be significant because "the political consciousness among our fighters is quite deep."

Analysts said the Philippine plan had been influenced by a successful counterinsurgency campaign in Thailand that used offers of amnesty and government assistance to persuade armed Communist rebels to surrender. Military forces were used against those who refused.

That campaign helped cut guerrilla strength in Thailand from a peak of about 12,000 in 1980 to

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Josef Z. Begun was carried down the train platform Monday by supporters in Moscow.

Dissident Returns to Moscow

To Cheers, Begun Vows to Continue Human Rights Effort

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Josef Z. Begun, the Jewish activist who was freed from a Soviet prison Friday, arrived at a Moscow train station Monday to a tumultuous welcome by cheering friends.

Mr. Begun, his hands held in a victory clasp and a broad smile on his face, said that he would continue his fight for human rights in the Soviet Union, including the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

As friends carried him on their shoulders and threw bouquets of flowers, Mr. Begun joined in the singing of traditional Hebrew songs, including the Israeli national anthem.

He said he considered his release a "mark of improving rights in this country," but that he had received no assurance of getting an exit visa for Israel. He also said he did not sign a statement pledging to stop his anti-state activities.

To press for his release, he said, he began a hunger strike two weeks ago at Chistopol prison, about 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow, where he had been held.

His case had become the focus of a major campaign in the Soviet Union and abroad. His wife, Inna, and son, Boris, staged a protest last week on his behalf on a busy Moscow street. The demonstration was broken up by organized men in plainclothes.

On Monday, the platform at the Kazan railroad station filled up with Mr. Begun's family and several dozen Jews whose applications to emigrate have been denied.

"I am madly happy to be back," Mr. Begun said as he got off the train. "I will go on fighting for real and genuine rights in the Soviet Union. I will do all I can for the release of all political prisoners."

He said he would pursue his

dream: "To be with my friends, to be with my people in Israel, to do everything for the success of Jewish culture in this country, the right to study our language, to be Jews in a real way and have the right to go to Israel."

Mr. Begun's release was announced in Moscow on Thursday, after confusion that began when a Soviet official prematurely declared that Mr. Begun had already been freed.

He is one of about 150 dissidents, including religious, human rights and nationalist activists, who have been released by Soviet government decrees in the last two months as part of a review of political cases.

Mr. Begun is the best known Jewish activist to be released among the 150 detainees. A Soviet spokesman has said another group of about the same size is being prepared for release.

The conditions at Chistopol prison, where other political prisoners have been held, were "very difficult, very inhuman," Mr. Begun said Monday.

Dollar Rate Holds Firm On Accord

Trading Is Calm As Markets React To Currency Pact

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar held steady on Monday as markets digested the weekend agreement by six leading industrialized nations in Paris to stabilize exchange rates around their current levels.

Currency dealers and many economists, terming the accord reached Sunday by the Group of Five nations and Canada as window dressing, said the cautious market reaction was natural. The Group of Five consists of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Yet, the placid reaction was contrary to many predictions that the markets would immediately try to force the dollar lower to see whether the central banks would react with coordinated, open-market intervention to support the U.S. currency.

Remarks on Sunday by Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated that an agreement had been reached to intervene.

Mr. Lawson dubbed the Paris meeting "Plaza II," a reference to the gathering on Sept. 22, 1985, at the Plaza Hotel in New York, where the Group of Five agreed to take coordinated steps, including central bank intervention, to lower the value of the dollar against other major currencies.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan said Monday in Tokyo that the six nations had agreed on measures to stabilize currencies, but had decided not to reveal them.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Monday that he considered the Paris agreement "unequivocally positive," according to the chief government spokesman, Friedrich Ost. Mr. Kohl, a conservative, was especially pleased by the U.S. pledge to curtail budget deficit, Mr. Ost said.

But European economists said they were negative about the vague package of measures that was agreed upon over the weekend. The measures were designed to ease trade imbalances and promote noninflationary economic growth.

Currency dealers said the dollar was likely to move in a narrow range against other currencies until data on U.S. trade and consumer prices are released Friday.

But in the next few weeks, monetary experts said, markets are likely to probe for upper and lower intervention points.

"The market is always perplexed by these meetings," said James T. McGroarty, vice president of Discount Corp. in New York. "It has to digest the news and come to some conclusion, and that will take a couple of days."

In New York, the dollar closed Monday at 1.8400 DM, up more than 2 pence from 1.8190 on Friday; at 153.70 yen, up from 153.55, and at 6.1265 French francs, up from 6.0580.

It was up marginally against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5390, against \$1.5355 on Friday.

The meeting was mostly a show," said Michael Papiannou, See DOLLAR, Page 13

Syria Success Seems Doubtful

Presence in Beirut Likely to Aid Amal

By John Kilner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Syrian troops are being welcomed as "peacekeepers" by at least some Beirut residents, as they were in 1976 and as the Israelis and then the Americans were, in some quarters, in 1982.

But whether the Syrians can actually make the streets of the Lebanese capital safe this time, as the Americans and Israelis ultimately failed to do, seems doubtful.

In the maelstrom of Lebanese



Residents of Beirut walk near rubble from the recent fighting. Normal activities were being resumed on Monday as Syrian troops secured key points in the city. Page 2.

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politics, the arrival of a Syrian armored force in West Beirut after a week of some of the fiercest fighting in years had several implications.

Among them were the following:

- The most apparent beneficiary is the main Shiite Muslim movement, Amal, which had been taking a battering by other militias in West Beirut that are opposed to the Amal's dominance, primarily the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party and the Communists.
- The apparent losers are the Palestinian guerrillas in the refugee districts on the southern fringe of the city, who have been holding out for months against an Amal siege, and the Christians of East Beirut, who have long feared Syria and its dominance of Lebanon's government.

There are two important groups whose positions are uncertain. The first is the increasingly powerful Islamic fundamentalist Hezbollah, or Party of God, which is backed by Syria's ally, Iran, but whose uncontrollable dogmatism

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Media Maneuvering in Europe

Chirac Ally Heads Group Chosen to Run Channel 5

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A government body began a series of major changes in French television by awarding a year-old private station Monday to a consortium led by Robert Hersant, the conservative publisher who is an ally of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Another private station was awarded to a group called Métropole Télévision, led by Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion, which operates radio and television stations broadcasting to France from Luxembourg, and Lyonaise des Eaux, a French water utility that is diversifying.

The National Commission on Communication and Freedom, a regulatory body established by the government last fall, gave Mr. Hersant's group the right to develop La Cinq, channel 5, into a general entertainment commercial station.

Mr. Hersant publishes *Le Figaro* and two dozen other newspapers.

Losing out in the competitive bidding process was the British-French media executive, Sir James Goldsmith, publisher of the weekly French news magazine *L'Express*.

Later Monday, the commission awarded Channel 6, which began as a music station oriented toward young people, in the newly formed Métropole. Métropole's backers plan to invest 700 million francs (\$115.5 million) to develop a mix of music, movies and series aimed at younger viewers.

Bidding for the big prize, TFI, France's largest station, closed at midnight Monday. Attempts at that hour to ascertain what bids had been submitted to the commission were unsuccessful. The government has set a minimum purchase price of 4.5 billion francs for the state-owned station.

However, Francis Bonnygues, head of the Bouygues SA construction group, had reportedly amassed 17 partners, including a British media magnate, Rupert Maxwell, and employees of the station. The group had been expected to submit a bid before the deadline passed.

The Hachette publishing house also was said Monday to be still considering a bid for TFI. Its former partner, the Havas advertising and communications group, backed out after the government announced the station's price.

The left-of-center newspaper *Liberation* reported Monday that Rupert Murdoch, the newspaper and communications executive with holdings in Britain, Australia and the United States, might join Hachette as one of several partners in TFI.

The operating group of TFI would have to pay 3 billion francs

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Robert Hersant

Daily Re-emerges To Battle a New Paper in London

London — The British press was preparing Monday for a circulation war with the start of the capital's first 24-hour daily newspaper and the surprise announcement of the reappearance of a dormant title to give Londoners a choice of three evening papers.

As editors were laying out the first edition of Robert Maxwell's London Daily News, due out Tuesday, its rival, *The London Evening Standard*, announced the relaunching of *The London Evening News*, which merged with it in 1980.

The reappearance Tuesday of *The Evening News* was announced by *The Standard's* proprietor, Lord Rothermere, only hours after Mr. Maxwell said his new tabloid would knock *The Standard* off the streets.

Lord Rothermere said *The Evening News* was expected to sell 100,000 copies a day.

Mr. Maxwell, who also owns the national mass circulation *Daily Mirror* and its sister publication the *Sunday Mirror*, charged there was a campaign of "dirty tricks" to sabotage his new paper.

He alleged that *The Standard* had threatened to withdraw its paper from news agents unless they agreed not to sell *The Daily News* and that vendors had been threatened by a senior print union official at *The Standard*.

Mr. Maxwell said he would go on the streets to sell the new newspaper himself if news vendors refused to handle it.

"We have told every single news vendor that next to those who do not handle *The London Daily News* we will set up a pitch to sell *The London Daily News*, and we

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Abdallah Trial Opens in Paris Security was heavy at the Palace of Justice in Paris for the opening of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah's trial for terrorism. Mr. Abdallah read an anti-U.S. statement and left court. Page 2.

A Soh-Soh Love Affair

Seoul's Incest Laws Are Under Fire

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Once, not so long ago, a young man named Soh fell in love with a young woman whose family name also happened to be Soh.

At first they thought little of the coincidence, a routine occurrence in a country that by official count has only 249 surnames. People named Kim account for 20 percent of the 41 million South Koreans. Add the names Lee, Park, Choi and Chung and you have about 55 percent of the population.

Unhappily for the Sohns, an inspection of their family registers disclosed that they shared a common ancestor. Both traced their lineage to a Soh who had lived — 30 generations ago — in the southern town of Talsong.

The young lovers might as well have been brother and sister. Under South Korea's Family Law, which bans marriage between men and women with both the same name and the same ancestral village, their relationship was considered incestuous.

Despite the prohibition, the Sohns were wed in a civil ceremony. They benefited from the fact that a few judges and priests wink at the law, which is rooted in ancient custom but has been on the books only since 1958.

The young couple could not legally register their marriage, how-

ever. Technically, the two children who came later were illegitimate, and, as a result, ran a risk of not being allowed to enroll in public school. Finally, the Sohns decided they had had enough of the social dislocation and emigrated five years ago to the United States.

Few South Koreans have been driven so far by this problem. But experts say that thousands of families live in the same legal twilight, and their plight has touched off an aggressive campaign for change. No matter what value it may once have had to discourage inbreeding in tiny villages, critics say, it has long dissolved into an anachronism.

Feminists in particular have made this an issue because only 30 paternal lineage counts in tracing one's roots. A couple can be as close as first cousins once removed on the mother's side without legal worry.

"Why is it O.K. to be incestuous on the mother's side?" said Lee Tai Young, a lawyer and one of South Korea's most prominent women. "There is absolutely no value in retaining this law."

But formidable resistance to change comes from South Korea's 800,000 Confucians. Upholders of an ancient ethical code, they are a diminished presence in modern Korea, but they still hold sway in

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Saturday
Fridays

Budget Demands, Drop in U.S. Aid Putting Pressure on Israel

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — After two years of steady recovery, Israel's fragile economy is simultaneously confronted with a decline in U.S. aid, political demands for new domestic spending and difficult investment decisions on expanding the fighter-aircraft industry.

A return to runaway inflation and budgetary problems would tarnish one of the few clear successes abroad recorded by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who has personally overseen American efforts to help Israel restructure its economy.

Israel hopes to recoup at least part of the losses in U.S. aid through deeper involvement in projects that receive American military research and development funding. The other pressures on its economy

may be harder to counter, officials concede.

The coalition government formed in 1984 has been able to cut the annual inflation rate from nearly 400 percent to 20 percent today. Foreign-currency reserves rose from \$1 billion to \$4.2 billion in the same period.

But Gad Yacobi, minister for economy and planning in the Likud-Labor coalition, declined to predict that the belt-tightening that produced these results can be continued as speculation increases that there will be national elections.

"We have been operating in a very convenient environment," said Mr. Yacobi, who is close to the senior Labor member of the coalition, Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and reportedly is his choice to be the next ambassador to Washington. "But there are new

threats to price stability and to our foreign-currency position this year."

Supported by a U.S. "safety net" of \$750 million in aid earmarked to cushion the effects of austerity in each of the last two fiscal years, the government imposed wage freezes that cut the purchasing power of workers here by 15 percent and reduced government spending by 2 percent.

This year the safety net ends as the U.S. aid package is to shrink to \$3 billion. Moreover, U.S. officials have asked Israel to identify \$130 million in voluntary cuts from that figure to accommodate reductions mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation.

Israel hopes to pick up several hundred million dollars in research and development contracts

through being granted the status of a major U.S. ally with equal rights to compete for contracts with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Israeli companies also are competing for research and development funds through involvement in the Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based defensive weapons system.

"In addition to losing the safety net, we will also not have the benefit of saving about \$1.4 billion on our balance of trade because of the low oil prices of 1986," Mr. Yacobi said. "We are looking at a \$1.5 billion fall in foreign-currency receipts in a country that exports \$10.5 billion in goods and services."

The decline in the purchasing power of American aid dollars supplied to Israel is crucial for Israel's military establishment, which is debating whether to continue developing a highly sophisticated fighter aircraft, the Lavi, which Israel hopes to begin manufacturing in the early 1990s.

Supported by specific U.S. grants, Israel has spent \$1.2 billion over the past seven years to develop the Lavi. Annual development costs jump to \$550 million this year if the production deadline is to be met.

The Pentagon has told Israel that the money can be better spent on buying U.S.-made aircraft, and it opposes increasing the current \$1.8 billion military aid package for the purpose of funding the Lavi. Israel would have to export the aircraft in large numbers to justify production on economic grounds.

"Stopping the Lavi would mean firing 8,000 people in 200 Israeli plants," Mr. Yacobi said. "It is perhaps impossible for the government to stop the Lavi."

In a separate interview, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that the cabinet would decide on the future of the Lavi at the end of this month.

The budget is also being battered by speculation about early elections triggered by arguments within the government over entering an international peace conference.

Labor is pushing for increased spending for its supporters on the kibbutzim, while Likud wants more for West-Bank settlers and Jewish immigrants from Arab countries.

"If we do have general elections it is going to be much harder to maintain balanced economic policies, particularly on wages and the budget," Mr. Yacobi said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Still Plans Group of 7 Meeting

ROME (NYT) — Italian officials denied Monday that Rome had threatened to derail a June meeting of the so-called Group of Seven industrialized nations in Venice. They said preparations for discussing and a visit to Italy by President Ronald Reagan, which is scheduled to precede the meeting, were proceeding normally.

"The summit is not in danger," said an official of the Foreign Ministry, which is organizing both events. The meeting is scheduled for June 8-10.

After Italy boycotted a meeting of the seven leading industrialized nations in Paris on Sunday, Italian officials suggested the Venice meeting could not proceed "in the form and under the terms foreseen." But the official said the remarks did not mean the meeting would be cancelled.

Peres, Mubarak Will Meet in Egypt

CAIRO (UPI) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will begin a two-day visit to Egypt on Wednesday that will include a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak, government officials said Monday.

Mr. Peres will also have talks with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid on the Middle East peace effort, officials said.

Mr. Peres, as prime minister, met with Mr. Mubarak in Egypt in September. The two agreed on the need for an international conference to lay the groundwork for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Mr. Peres has remained committed to this position, but his successor in the prime minister's post, Yitzhak Shamir, has objected to the proposed international conference and to Soviet involvement. Mr. Shamir believes there is no substitute for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Scuffles Erupt in Taiwan Assembly

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Scuffles broke out Monday in Taiwan's legislative assembly during a swearing-in ceremony for new members after opposition politicians stormed the speaker's platform.

A newly elected member of the Democratic Progress Party grabbed the speaker's microphone to denounce technical details of the economy, witnesses said. Within seconds, a brawl erupted between about 30 opposition politicians and members of the ruling Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. Order was restored only after the national anthem was played.

The democratic party, which has yet to be formally recognized, was formed to contest elections in December in which the opposition scored major successes, capturing 12 of 73 seats open to voting in the legislative assembly. The Kuomintang is deeply suspicious of the party's calls for self-determination for Taiwan, which it sees as a thin disguise for independence.

Court to Rule on U.S. Capital Protests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide the constitutionality of a 50-year-old law limiting protests at embassies in the U.S. capital.

The law makes it a crime to display any sign that would "bring into public odium any foreign government" within 500 feet (150 meters) of that country's embassy unless the demonstrators receive a permit to do so from the chief of police. The law also makes it a crime to congregate within 500 feet of an embassy.

The court also agreed to decide in its next term if it is unconstitutional to sentence minors to death.

Soviet Writers Reinstate Pasternak

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Writers Union has posthumously reinstated Boris Pasternak to its membership nearly three decades after his Nobel prize-winning novel, "Doctor Zhivago," triggered official outrage and his fall from the nation's cultural elite.

The decision reinstating his membership was announced Monday in a report by the Tass press agency. Tass said the decision was made at a recent meeting of the writers' professional group, but it did not give the date. The announcement was the latest step in an official effort to rehabilitate Pasternak.

Pasternak died in official disgrace in 1960. He had finished "Doctor Zhivago," his only prose work, in 1955. It was published in the West in 1958 and Pasternak won the Nobel Prize in Literature in the same year. "Doctor Zhivago" is to be published in the Soviet Union for the first time next year.

Hanoi Acts to Aid Private Enterprise

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Vietnam has announced measures to encourage private enterprise in Hanoi, one week after a government shake-up in which pragmatic economic reformers were promoted. Hanoi Radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said the changes were designed to reduce unemployment in the capital.

Municipal authorities in Hanoi said they would give tax breaks to private businesses in their first year, allow some concerns to obtain bank loans and set their own sale prices, and let exporters borrow foreign currency to import raw materials.

The authorities said the regulations were temporary and would have to be approved by the Municipal People's Council.

Iran Says Forces Advance on Iraq Port

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Monday that its forces were pushing forward toward the southern Iraqi port city of Basra after a surprise attack Sunday night and had also launched a major operation in the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq.

There was no immediate word in Baghdad on the reported attacks in which Tehran said Iraq lost at least 4,000 men killed or wounded. But an Iraqi High Command spokesman said Iran had violated an unofficial truce in attacks on population centers, hitting Basra, Iraq's second largest city, with 58 shells over the past 24 hours and killing a number of people.

The Iranian press agency IRNA said Sunday night's attack on the southern front was a continuation of Iran's Karbala-5 offensive toward Basra, a city of one million people.

U.K. Rejects Bid to Stop Abortion

LONDON (AP) — A judge turned down Monday a man's request for a court order to stop his former girlfriend from aborting their unborn child.

High Court Judge Rose Heilbrunn also gave the 21-year-old woman permission to have an abortion later this week. The 23-year-old father was expected to lodge an appeal later Monday.

The couple, both students at Oxford University, were described in court only by their initials. The judge said the fetus was 18 weeks old while the father's lawyer contended that it could be 21 weeks.

The judge ruled that the father was not entitled by law, either in his own right or on behalf of the fetus, to obtain a court order restraining the woman from having an abortion or the local health authority from carrying out the abortion.

Pyotr Grigorenko, 79, Soviet Dissident, Dies

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pyotr G. Grigorenko, 79, a former Soviet dissident who became an outspoken human rights activist, has died here after a lengthy illness.

General Grigorenko was born in the Ukraine but was stripped of his Soviet citizenship during a visit to the United States in 1977. At that time, he asked for, and was granted, asylum in the United States.

He died at a New York hospital Saturday, according to his son, Andrew P. Grigorenko.

General Grigorenko graduated from the highest military academy in the Soviet Union, the Military Engineering Academy in Leningrad, and was highly decorated, receiving the highest order of Lenin, his son said.

He became an outspoken dissident in 1961 with a speech at a Communist Party meeting in which he accused the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, of creating a class-divided society of privilege and power.

2 East Germans Flee to West

MUNICH (AP) — Two East German men camouflaged in white costumes escaped safely Monday across the snow-covered border to West Germany, Bavarian border police said.

Abdallah Assails U.S., Then Leaves Court as Trial Opens in Paris

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Ibrahim Abdallah went on trial Monday, charged with complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat, but he immediately left the courtroom after delivering a political diatribe against the United States.

Mr. Abdallah, 35, made his 15-minute statement from memory on the opening day of his trial for complicity in two murders and an attempted assassination.

He listened as the prosecutor repeated the statement but then refused to hear out the U.S. Embassy's lawyer, Georges Kisjman. The United States is a civil plaintiff in the case.

"I have no grounds for contact with the representative of the Yankee criminal," Mr. Abdallah shouted. "There is no point in my listening to him."

The president of the seven-judge panel conducting the trial, Maurice Couffon, then ordered a brief adjournment to consider Mr. Abdallah's position. When the court reconvened, Mr. Abdallah did not return to the defendant's box.

Mr. Abdallah, who was arrested in Lyon in 1984, earlier had listened attentively to the indictment against him. He described himself as a leading member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction guerrilla group, which is blamed for a series of attacks in France and Italy.

Mr. Abdallah then received permission to make his statement.

Speaking in a firm voice, he told the judges, five men and two women, that "the Americans and their Zionist guard-dogs" were using Lebanon as a testing ground for their arms.

Mr. Abdallah is charged with complicity in the 1982 murders in Paris of Colonel Charles R. Ray, a U.S. military attaché, and Yasov Barsamantov, an Israeli diplomat. He faces a similar charge for a failed attempt on the life of the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg in 1984.

Sharon Ray, Colonel Ray's widow, was present in court Monday.

The gun that forensic experts say was used in the attacks and other weapons were found in a hideout used by Mr. Abdallah, leading to the complex charges. The indictment said a female acquaintance who is still at liberty, Jacqueline Esber, was suspected of pulling the trigger in the two assassinations.

In September, a group calling for the release of Mr. Abdallah and two other Middle Eastern prisoners in French prisons carried out a bombing campaign in Paris in which 11 persons died.

The trial has provoked widespread fears that the bombing campaign could begin again, particularly if Mr. Abdallah is found guilty.

The trial is expected to last at least until the end of the week. Under French law, Mr. Abdallah is entitled to stay away, and he will receive an account of each day's proceedings in his cell. He faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment on each charge.

The court, which had no jury under a new law to deal with terrorism cases, opened with the judge asking Mr. Abdallah his name, date of birth and residence.

To each question he replied: "I am an Arab fighter."

Treblinka Victim Accuses Suspect

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Each night in his dreams, says Pinchas Epstein, he relives the nightmare of Treblinka. And so there was no hesitation Monday when he raised his arm, pointed to the defendant's dock and identified John Demjanjuk as the Nazi death camp executioner Mr. Epstein had known as "Ivan the Terrible."

"Here, he's sitting here," cried Mr. Epstein, facing the defendant, who stared back at him impassively while a few members of the audience broke into applause.

"I see Ivan every night. I dream about Ivan every night," Mr. Epstein said. "He is imprinted in my memory. I cannot free myself of these memories."

Mr. Epstein's testimony, which began Monday, was the first account of Treblinka from someone who had been there and the first direct identification of Mr. Demjanjuk, as the prison guard and torturer who participated in the mass murder of an estimated 900,000 Jews in the 13 months of the camp's existence during World War II.

Mr. Demjanjuk, who has yet to testify, denies he is "Ivan." A retired auto mechanic from Cleveland, he was stripped of his U.S. citizenship and extradited to Israel last year.

Mr. Epstein's declaration was also the climax of an intensely emotional morning in which the 61-year-old Polish emigrant, a retired construction crane operator, recounted his time in Treblinka and his dramatic escape.

His story, Mr. Epstein said, has "no beginning or end. You would need years to describe it. The human brain cannot grasp it. It's inconceivable what was done to human beings in this slaughterhouse."

Mr. Demjanjuk, 66, is on trial for crimes against the Jewish people and humanity in general and could face the death penalty if convicted in the first Nazi war crimes trial to be held in Israel since the 1961 conviction and subsequent hanging of Adolf Eichmann.

Mr. Epstein's ordeal began on the night after the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur in 1942 when the Germans rang the doorbells of Jewish homes in his hometown of Czestochowa in central Poland and ordered people to carry their possessions to the city's train station. They were packed into freight cars for the ride to Treblinka and Mr. Epstein, then 17, was separated from his parents.

Mr. Epstein was set aside with other young males to serve on a work crew, while the rest of his family was sent off to the West. When his younger brother, David, ran to join him, Mr. Epstein testified, a German guard smashed the boy in the head with a rifle butt. Mr. Epstein never saw him again.

"Death was in the air, you could smell it," he recalled. "We saw people walk into a shack and no one came back."

Mr. Epstein said he was forced to work first in the camp's gas chambers, where he would remove corpses after 30 minutes of gassing.

Later he was assigned to clean out the burial pits, when the Nazis decided to uncover the pits

EC Supports International Mideast Talks

BRUSSELS — The 12-nation European Community announced support Monday for an international conference under United Nations auspices to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A statement issued by EC foreign ministers said the Community favored a conference of all interested parties. It said the conference should include all nations that could contribute to establishing peace and security in the Middle East and enhance its economic and social development.

The statement implicitly supported a proposal, first made by King Hussein of Jordan, for an international conference to bring together Arabs, Israelis and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the Soviet Union.

The EC's message came amid continuing divisions within the Israeli government over such a conference and indications that Washington was moving toward accepting the idea.

The EC statement said, "The 12 believe that this conference can provide the appropriate framework for negotiations necessary between the parties directly concerned, as well as a forum for questions of regional interest."

There was no specific mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization but the statement said the principles included in the Community's 1980 Venice declaration remained the basis for a Middle East peace.

The Venice declaration recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians and called for mutual recognition of all parties in all states in the area. Israel has rejected the declaration because of its stand on the PLO.

The statement said the 12 EC countries were prepared to actively seek ways to bring about an international conference.

Earlier, EC diplomats said their discussion on the Middle East was preceded by consultations with most of the parties in the region.

Marxist Constitution Takes Effect in Ethiopia

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA — Twelve years after military officers overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie, this country has officially become the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, with a Marxist party as the "guiding force of the state."

The changes went into effect Sunday as Ethiopia's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, announced that 81 percent of the voters who took part in a national referendum Feb. 1 approved a constitution providing for civilian rule.

Colonel Mengistu said that 18 percent voted against the constitution and that 1 percent of the ballots were spoiled.

He said 96 percent of Ethiopia's electorate of 14 million took part in the referendum, the first of its kind in Ethiopia's 2,500-year history.

The constitution enshrines the Marxist ideals of Ethiopia's military revolutionaries and puts this East African nation of 44 million people in ideological conformity with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Cuba and Vietnam, Marxist theoreticians here have said.

A Western aid official said, "This constitution only takes them further down the Marxist road to a people's republic."

A series of upheavals in Ethiopia delayed conversion of the provisional military government into an orthodox Communist civilian government.

Shortly after the violent overthrow of Ethiopia's monarchy in 1974, Addis Ababa was convulsed by two years of factional fighting. In 1977 and 1978, Ethiopia de-

Snow Disrupts U.S. East Coast

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Wet snow blanketed parts of the eastern United States on Monday, shutting airports and schools, leaving thousands without power and disrupting commuter traffic. U.S. government workers in the Baltimore and Washington areas were told out to report to work, the second time this winter because of snow.

Up to 20 inches (50 centimeters) of snow fell as the storm moved north, hitting Virginia, Washington, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Temperatures hovered around the freezing point.

Soviet Salon Puts Hypnosis On the Menu

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union's first weight-reducing salon is to open soon in Moscow, offering diet counseling, exercise and hypnosis as ways to slim down.

A director of the health center told the newspaper Izvestia on Monday that statistics showed 40 percent of Muscovites to be overweight.

The center, he said, would advise clients on health foods, physical training, exercise and massage.

"In the psychological consultation room, with the help of light hypnosis," the director said, they will be able to rid themselves of overeating."

The center, which can handle up to 50 persons a day, will charge about five rubles (\$7) a session.

Fighting Erupts in Beirut Between Syrians, Militias

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syrian troops went into action Monday within 24 hours of their arrival in Beirut, trading gunfire with militia men and setting up checkpoints in an attempt to stop the fighting here.

In the Ain Rmeis neighborhood, where Shiite Moslem and Druze militiamen have shared influence, Syrian soldiers used rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns to subdue gunmen who refused to surrender. Local radio stations said the gunmen involved were Druze.

The report said that four civilians were killed and two Syrian soldiers were wounded in the clash. The Syrians called in backup units to deal with the situation.

There was no immediate report on the direct cause of the shooting, but the Syrians have promised to shoot gunmen on sight.

In Hamra, where the fighting had virtually destroyed the Commodore Hotel, Syrian soldiers rounded up 60 gunmen, packed them into three trucks and took them away for questioning.

Syrian reinforcements arrived Monday, raising Syrian strength in Beirut and the southern suburbs to 7,000, according to police estimates. The troops were called in to help enforce a Syrian-brokered cease-fire in the latest factional fighting in the city, which began Feb. 15. The police have said that 300 people have been killed and 1,300 wounded since then.

Despite repeated warnings from the chief of Syrian military intelligence, Brigadier General Ghazi Kenana, telling gunmen to get off the streets, armed men carried out a rash of abductions.

The gunmen had slipped out of sight Sunday night shortly after Syrian Army units arrived. Some resurfaced Monday, wearing civilian clothes instead of their uniforms and making an effort to conceal their weapons.

Some banks, offices and shops opened during the day after Gen-

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WASHINGTON — Two East German
men camouflaged in white
costumes escaped safely Monday
across the snow-covered border to
West Germany, Bavarian border
police said.

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Gephardt Is First, But Not Ahead, in Democrats' Race

ST. LOUIS — Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri Monday became the first Democrat to declare his candidacy for the 1988 presidential nomination.

Mr. Gephardt, 46, announced his candidacy at a rally in the renovated Union Station, a few blocks from where his late father ran a milk route in South St. Louis. "The magic of freedom," he said, "enables the sons and daughters of milkmen and secretaries to aspire to high office."

"Today, surrounded by my family and friends, and not far from where I grew up and on the site where Harry Truman accepted victory, I am announcing my candidacy for presidency of the United States," Mr. Gephardt said. "I am the first Democrat to declare, and one year, eight months and eight days from now, when America elects the next president, I intend with your help to finish first."

Mr. Gephardt, who was joined for the announcement by 25 House colleagues, acknowledged that he must overcome his lack of name recognition nationally.

Without mentioning President Ronald Reagan by name, Mr. Gephardt said the administration has been lax on enforcing civil rights laws, has failed to live up to nuclear treaties with the Soviet Union and has violated the law by sending military aid to the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

He acknowledged that Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator who sought the nomination in 1980, is the Democratic front-runner. But he said: "Each of us has a chance. I think I have a great chance to win in Iowa and go through the rest of the process."

Iowa's Democratic caucus will provide the first test of candidates next year.

As the first Democrat to enter the race formally, Mr. Gephardt's official competition is the former Delaware governor, Pierre S. du Pont 4th, the only declared Republican candidate.

The outlook brightened for Mr. Gephardt when Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York dropped from the running last week. The congressman said Mr. Cuomo's decision will "help lesser-known candidates like myself to become better known as the attention shifts away from those who were thought to be getting into the race."

Mr. Gephardt is in his sixth term representing the 3d Congressional District in South St. Louis, but he remains largely unknown outside Washington and his district despite

joining Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, to sponsor highly publicized tax revision efforts last year.

Only one congressman, James Garfield in 1880, went from the relative obscurity of the House of Representatives to the White House.

A graduate of Northwestern University, Mr. Gephardt received his law degree from the University of Missouri, practiced law, and then served five years as a St. Louis city councilman.

With him for the announcement were his wife, Jane, his three children and other family members.

Campaign officials hope to raise nearly \$1 million in fund-raising events this week in St. Louis, Kansas City, Washington, Houston and Dallas.



Richard A. Gephardt

Elderly in the U.S. Testing a Program in Self-Help

By Kathleen Teltsch

WASHINGTON — Seventy-year-old Ella Amaker and 73-year-old Leona Downs need each other. Miss Amaker, a retired government worker, does household chores for Mrs. Downs, who can move about only by leaning on a walker. Mrs. Downs, a widow who says she is allergic to nursing homes, is able to drive a car and proudly says she "helps a lot of folks worse off than I am."

Her battered eight-year-old sedan is available when Miss Amaker has to make a trip to the doctor.

Neither woman pays the other for her help. Both are participants in the Service Credit Volunteer System, a program that tests the elderly "purchase" needed assistance by exchanging services.

The program is one of a growing number of such experiments around the country intended to help the elderly and disabled to live

comfortably in their homes instead of medical institutions. It operates much like a blood bank. Participants who perform chores receive service credits that are banked and can be tapped in time of need. Anyone over 65 is eligible to participate regardless of income and many are both donors and recipients.

Friends or family members can also earn credits and transfer them to someone's account. A computer records the credits and a small staff matches the requests for aid and the donors volunteering to help.

Similar low-cost operations, financed by private and government money, have sprung up in eight states. They are regarded approvingly by some gerontologists as an imaginative way to use the resources of a growing number of older Americans.

The project here at the Greater Southeast Community Center for the Aging, in the lower-income

neighborhood of Anacostia near the Maryland border, now has only 50 people listed in its computer but organizers say it may handle hundreds more once it gets rolling.

The City Council for the District of Columbia, which endorsed a three-year trial last year, has said it would guarantee back-up services to those who earned credits if the volunteer system fails.

The model for the program was developed by Edgar S. Cahn, a 51-year-old lawyer who is a consultant for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the country's largest philanthropy involved in improving the delivery of health services.

The foundation, based in Princeton, New Jersey, earmarked an initial \$1 million to support five service credit operations for the elderly or disabled. Organizers of the Washington project expect to be among the first to receive the program.

Jeffrey C. Merrill, a vice president, said the foundation was attracted in the program because there were 30 million Americans over 65 and perhaps a fifth could profit from such a project. These include people whose income is too high for government assistance but who cannot afford to pay for needed services.

Meanwhile, the Ford and Rockefeller foundations have given grants to Mr. Cahn to adapt his concept of service credits for child care, housing renovation or job training.

Mr. Cahn concedes that there have been glitches in translating his theory on service credits into practice. In Florida, for example, a volunteer aid program designed by Mr. Cahn for people 60 and over was approved by the state legislature. But complications developed and a recent evaluation by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services concluded the program was overly ambitious to provide

service credits on a statewide basis. The Florida law is being reviewed and Mr. Cahn was asked to suggest changes.

Even with this experience, the concept has continued to win adherents and various models are being devised or tested in California, Missouri, Oklahoma, Massachusetts and other states.

The Washington project is headed by Barry A. Pasett, president of the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation. It has provided \$100,000 toward the start-up costs. He says spending that much is not a high-risk venture for an institution with a \$140 million annual budget.

He says the experiment is justified by the center's aim of "trying to bring quality health services to an area where thousands of the elderly endure an unspiced existence, isolated and often living in fear."

after the military unleashed the "dirty war" in 1976 to combat a leftist insurgency.

The so-called "punto final," or full stop, law was adopted Dec. 23 at the request of Mr. Alfonsín. Although he had come to power with a promise to see that justice was done on behalf of those who disappeared or were tortured, he said it was now time for Argentina to break free of its bitter past, for which he said there was a shared burden.

About 9,000 people are presumed to have died in Argentina

Cuomo, a Powerful Noncandidate

Democratic Contenders Will Have to Court His Favor

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

NEW YORK — The decision of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York not to run for president may make him the most powerful broker in the 1988 Democratic presidential campaign and a major influence on the party's direction that a candidacy could not have guaranteed, according to Democrats around the country.

Although the 1988 debate will be shaped primarily by the candidates themselves, these Democrats said that Mr. Cuomo's high standing in the polls, his power in New York and the intense interest in a man who could turn his back on the presidency would make him a kind of "shadow candidate" and a reference point for the contenders.

Mr. Cuomo announced his decision not to run on Thursday night. "He made a substantial contribution to the process in 1984, even before his national prominence from the San Francisco convention speech," said Paul Maslin, a Democratic poll taker, referring to Mr. Cuomo's keynote address at the 1984 Democratic National Convention. "His influence has grown substantially since then."

"He's in a very special position along with Ted Kennedy," Mr. Maslin added. The comparison with Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, he said, indicated both Mr. Cuomo's potential influence and his standing in the liberal wing of the party.

Shamir Favors Immigration of All Jews to Israel

LOS ANGELES — Saying that Jews throughout the world share a responsibility to ensure Israel's future, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has called on Jews to immigrate to their spiritual homeland.

Speaking Sunday to about 2,000 people outside the Holocaust Museum at the Simon Wiesenthal Center here, Mr. Shamir urged all Jews to "make Israel the focal point of your life, your homeland."

"The state of Israel was established by Jews and for the Jews," Mr. Shamir said. He added that this commitment "cannot be fulfilled until world Jewry is with us in Jerusalem."

In a speech in Hebrew later Sunday at a temple, Mr. Shamir urged Israeli Jews living in the Los Angeles area to return to their homeland. He said the government was trying to improve harsh economic conditions that drove many Israelis to the United States.

At a dinner Saturday night, Mr. Shamir assailed Soviet Jews who used Israeli visas to leave the Soviet Union and then immigrated to the United States. The prime minister is seeking a change in the U.S. policy that automatically grants refugee status to Jews allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Avalanches Kill 7 in Italy

VIPITENO, Italy — Four Austrian skiers were killed Monday by an avalanche near this Italian alpine town, rescue workers said. On Sunday, three Italians were killed by an avalanche near Bolzano, 43 miles (70 kilometers) south of Vipiteno.

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Herald International Tribune

Thin Pickings in Paris

The weekend meeting of the five main financial powers (seven if you include Canada in its aisle seat and Italy in a sulky yielded thin pickings. The aim of achieving calm in the foreign exchange markets was little advanced. With a bit of luck—a commodity upon which governments should not rely—the declared intention of holding exchange rates at about their present levels could be realized for a few weeks, if not months, which would be better than nothing. But longer-term stability, involving a clear departure from the feverish conditions intermittently gripping the markets in recent months, is far from assured.

A No-Clothes Budget

The Congressional Budget Office has analyzed the Reagan administration's tax and spending proposals and says they would yield a deficit of \$134 billion next year, \$26 billion more than the administration claimed or than the Gramm-Rudman law prescribes. The administration, even while professing to embrace Gramm-Rudman, is embarrassed. Why should it care? The administration's budget was never more than a paper exercise anyway, a formality, a pile of strained assumptions, fire sales and other gimmicks to enable it to say that it did not preserve Ronald Reagan's priorities of higher military spending and lower taxes while reducing the deficit.

Cuomo Steps Aside

Momentum: Among the things he had going for him, George Bush said in 1980, was the Big Mo. A victory in Iowa, progress in the polls, magazine covers, ceaseless television—much the way Jimmy Carter rocketed out of nowhere in 1976.

Other Comment

Syria's Gamble in Beirut Maronites. It would seem to be in the Christian interest to recognize that fact. The other risk Syria takes is of antagonizing its ally Iran. There must come a point when peace-keeping means dealing effectively with the Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, and other groupings supporting Iran and heavily under Iran's influence. If Syria begins to get a grip on the terrorism in Beirut, which is an irony for Western governments to ponder, it follows that the hostage-takers will no longer be able to act with the impunity they have enjoyed so far. At that point fanaticism is again liable to come into play.

In Moscow, an Exercise in Disarmament Chic

By David Aaron

LONDON—"The Event." That is what the Soviet Embassy called the recent three-day meeting in Moscow. I was invited by Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, to discuss arms control and "the new thinking" in the Soviet Union. A hundred or so others were invited. Mikhail Gorbachev would meet with us. They would reimburse me. I accepted.

attacks Mr. Kristofferson for his role in the television drama "Amerika." The actor replies that he took the part to give himself greater credibility to speak in favor of improved U.S.-Soviet relations. Mr. Gerasimov is not satisfied and presses for an apology until a member of our group notes that whereas "Amerika" is commercial fiction the Soviet media are spreading the story that AIDS was invented by the Central Intelligence Agency to destroy black Africa. Mr. Gerasimov changes the subject.

It soon became clear that the real purpose of the celebrity-studded conference was not to disarm the superpowers but Gorbachev's domestic opponents.

Agency to destroy black Africa. Mr. Gerasimov changes the subject. Mr. Gerasimov also invites us for dinner. It is sumptuous. Afterward, he gives us the check. The conference runs on rumor. We learn that Andrei Sakharov, the recently freed Soviet dissident, is speaking in another arms control group across town. We are not allowed in. We discover that even in Moscow there are two classes of participants. We cajole friends and contacts. An adviser in Gary Hart observes that our efforts have all the dignity of trying to get backstage at a Rolling Stones concert. Clusters of TV cameras rush by as people shout, "There goes Sakharov!" "There's Gore Vidal!"

for a Non-Nuclear World to Safeguard the Future of Mankind. The discussion has become even more so. I skip a concert by Michele Legrand to watch a film on Chernobyl. It is a powerful, candid and genuinely moving documentary of incompetence and heroism. The moral is that with hundreds of nuclear reactors in Eastern and Western Europe there can be no such thing as a conventional war. The narrator says,

The destruction of Soviet reactors would destroy all life in Europe, North Africa and parts of Asia.

High point: The Princeton physicist Frank von Hippel saluting Mr. Sakharov and telling Mr. Gorbachev that his emphasis on democratization could be his greatest contribution to easing the threat of nuclear war. Mr. Gorbachev proved an anticlimax. The Soviet Union had hinted

Dusting Off Old Slogans In Havana

By Flora Lewis

HAVANA—Until a few weeks ago, Havana was full of billboards proclaiming (in Spanish, of course), "Now, indeed, we are going to build Socialism," a quote from a recent speech by Fidel Castro. The slogan provoked strong reactions, some cynical about just what has been going on during the 28 years since the revolution, some injured at what appeared to be the denigration of achievements through sarcasm. The signs soon were replaced by an innocuous picture vaunting the beauty of Havana. Somebody up there, and everyone here knows whom that means, realized the ineffectual implication of the slogan. Still, Mr. Castro has launched a new campaign of revolutionary purity and exhortation, in a sense going back to square one. This is unique. Most Communist-run countries are now experimenting with economic and even modest structural change. Cuba, contrariwise, has canceled such minor reforms as farmers markets, where peasants could sell produce in excess of their state quotas at market price directly to the public; and the right of people to build their own house and then, if they choose, to sell it privately.

A few other Communist countries are not experimenting at all, but for more evident reasons. Czechoslovakia is governed by the same people brought to power after the Soviets invaded in 1968 to put down a challenge that developed inside the Communist Party with a drive for economic reform. It is not too surprising that the regime dare not risk a repeat.

But Mr. Castro's reasons for reviving the late Che Guevara's campaign for "moral incentives"—as distinct from the material rewards to make the economy work—are not so obvious. To be sure, he has special problems different from all other Marxist-Leninist regimes. Cuba is an immediate neighbor of the anti-Communist superpower. Perhaps more important, there are about a million people of Cuban origin living there, the bulk of them in Miami 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, intensely interested in what goes on in their homeland, hostile and largely successful in remaking their lives under the rival system. They have a subtle, menacing influence on Castro's Cuba.

Even so, it seems strange that President Castro is reviving a theme of revolutionary zeal to spur his badly flagging economy at a time when most of his foreign comrades have abandoned that approach, and when he has acknowledged that it did not work very well the first time around. There must be a personal element in this. In speeches, he has explained that the experiment with material incentives led to some people's getting unreasonably rich by his standards, and that liberalization was abused, undermining egalitarianism.

Neither the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, nor other Communist leaders are resorting to Cuba's return to romantic idealism as the way to improve production. They are demanding more efficiency, urging some structural change in make the system work better, promising more immediate rewards for further sacrifice, but not relying on old slogans. This divergence is likely to bring strains, because Cuba is overwhelmingly dependent on Soviet subsidies even as Moscow is trumpeting the need for more economic realism.

Fidel Castro and Kim Il Sung of North Korea are the only surviving leaders of a Marxist-Leninist revolution. All the others have been replaced with people who have less claim to nostalgic loyalty and more burden to deliver on the pledges of revolutionary results that they inherited. To some extent, this still seems to work in Cuba. There are true believers here, and they can be found. An absurd but telling example came in a recent dinner party discussion about garbage.

A Western diplomat's wife was recounting her anger when the revolutionary block monitor berated her maid for putting out "foreign garbage." "If you want to complain, complain to me," she told the monitor, "and anyway, garbage is garbage, what difference does it make?"

A Cuban woman at the dinner argued that garbage is an important sign of how people live and a justified basis for social surveillance. That is a way to track down corruption and improper self-indulgence, she said. The point was not that the housewife was in fact a foreigner, but that she lived suspiciously well for a Cuban.

It is hard to see how Mr. Castro supposes such an approach will invigorate the economy. He is marching to a different drummer, the rhythm of his youth, but the world is moving on. The Washington Post.



How Reagan's Cowboys Resemble the 'Plumbers'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON—From the first disclosures of the arms-for-hostages dealing with Iran and the skimming of the profits for the Nicaraguan contras, there have been all kinds of twisted, tortured efforts (irragate, Contragate) to make the analogy to Watergate.

point of a special prosecutor and the appointment of a special White House counsel, Mr. Reagan makes pretty convincing his claim that he still does not know what hit him—let alone what more there may be.

Papers, some say, drove Mr. Nixon to his obsessive fear of leaks—that and his equally obsessive fear that protesters at home (with help from abroad) constituted a threat to national security. In any case, his private hit squad was in the business of doing things that the FBI and other security agencies either could not or would not do—and that the Congress would not have countenanced.

A Mythical Surge in Low-Paying Jobs

By Robert J. Sammelson

WASHINGTON—One great strength of the U.S. economy, or so it has seemed, has been its ability to generate jobs, about 12 million since late 1982. Now we are told it isn't so. Introducing his new trade legislation, the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, recently embraced the new revisionism. Sure there are more jobs, he says, but they are lousy jobs. Nearly 60 percent of the new jobs are low-skilled jobs paying less than \$7,000 a year.

workers can find jobs. The average jobless spell is now less than four months. The real victims of high unemployment are the least skilled, poorest workers. The dilemma is this: Policies that help these workers also produce inflation. In the 1960s and 1970s, the obsessive pursuit of "full employment" (usually defined as 4 percent unemployment) created enough demand to improve the job prospects of those at the bottom. Unfortunately, it also spawned an overheated economy and wage-price spiral.

employment: 5.8 percent) with 1984 (7.4 percent) also was misleading. The study does not compare jobs but the wage and salary incomes of workers. The difference is important. In 1984 more workers with good-paying jobs were on layoff or between jobs, reducing their annual earnings, even if their salaries or wage rates had not changed. The study made it appear that they had simply gotten lower-paying jobs. As the recovery has continued and real wages have slowly risen, the "low" category has contracted. An updating of the JEC study to 1985 puts 31.4 percent of workers in this group, the smallest proportion since 1975 except for two years (1978, 1979). And because the study measures annual earnings, not pay rates, roughly nine-tenths of the people in the low category either have part-time work, or, like students, work part of the year. In 1986 the median annual earnings of full-time workers was \$18,600 and rose 2.6 percent after inflation.

The serious jobs problem lies elsewhere. The civilian unemployment rate (5.7 percent in January) remains unduly high. Even at this level, though, most skilled

Comprising 1979 (average unem-

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

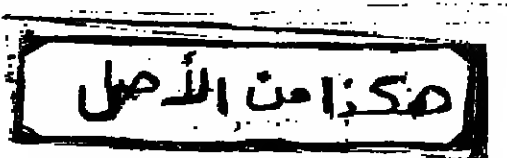
1912: Tripoli Annexed

ROME—The Chamber passed the bill ratifying the Royal decree annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica by 431 votes to 38 [on Feb. 23]. The announcement of the result was received with deafening applause. After the bill was passed, Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, and Signor Giolitti, the Premier, went out on the balcony overlooking the square outside the Parliament building, where an enormous crowd had gathered to await news from the Chamber. The Prime Minister was given tremendous ovation. After silence had been restored, Signor Giolitti said, "Romans, I thank you for this manifestation, and I call upon you to join with me in the cry of 'Long Live Italy!'" Twenty thousand voices responded. Thousands marched through the streets.

1937: Mass Execution

ROME—Italian authorities in Adis Ababa have executed all but "several hundred" of the 2,000 Abyssinians arrested immediately after an uprising in which Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and two others were wounded by hand-grenades [on Feb. 19]. An official communiqué [on Feb. 23], after announcing the release of several hundred—the number is said here to be 300—says that "all those found with arms on their person or in their huts have been shot." Few are being held for trial but since all who possessed arms were executed, these are presumably a handful of ringleaders, so that it is assay have been a manly shot. Marshal Graziani is an energetic commander and implacable foe of revolt. There is little surprise here that he has acted so quickly.

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OPINION

Spilling the Beans on the Big Arms Caper

NEW YORK — You know how it is, good help is hard to come by. So if you have a real job to do, you have to do it yourself, right?

By A.M. Rosenthal

You think the president and his top national security people would send missiles to the enemy, the kidnapers, the Iranians. If they were not manipulated by a bunch of foreign agents? No way.

ON MY MIND

the Iranian arms sales which they say they never got? Forget the Constitution. Just imagine the screaming that must be going on in Miami.

Where's the money, Adolfo? What do you mean, you don't know? Alfonso, you got it? No? You don't have it, Adolfo doesn't. I haven't seen a nickel. Who's got the money? Mother Teresa?

Then I read in the paper that at the very time they set up a good outfit, the National Endowment for Democracy, which openly gives money for some fine freedom-minded projects abroad, some of the boys in the White House patted up a cockamammy covert operation called Project Democracy and went around winking. That gave the endowment and the people who believe in it a nice kick in the pants all right.

Spies. So then I had to figure out the modus operandi. If the White House

spies planted phony documents and executive orders themselves there would be so many of them tramping around the place that Nancy would wonder who was wearing out the carpets. No, there had to be some way that the spies influenced the president and the other patriotic men in the White House to take a big stick, bend over and whack themselves until they were black and blue, and do it everyday. Yes, but how?

I worried hard, trying desperately to figure out what the president and all his aides had in common that spies could control. Subliminal hypnosis at national security meetings? Possible, but tricky given that some people were asleep at the beginning and others just staring out the windows.

I remembered a case I broke when I was a cub reporter. Tong was going on in Chinatown. I tracked it down to an irritable cook who put a powder in wonton soup dumplings that positively embonkered all who slurped them down. It came to be known in the annals of journalism as the Case of the Crazy Kneplach. But my investigations showed the White House mess never served wonton soup and anyway the president never ate there. Oh, what could it be these spies were using to dominate the prey and his band? If only I could find out!

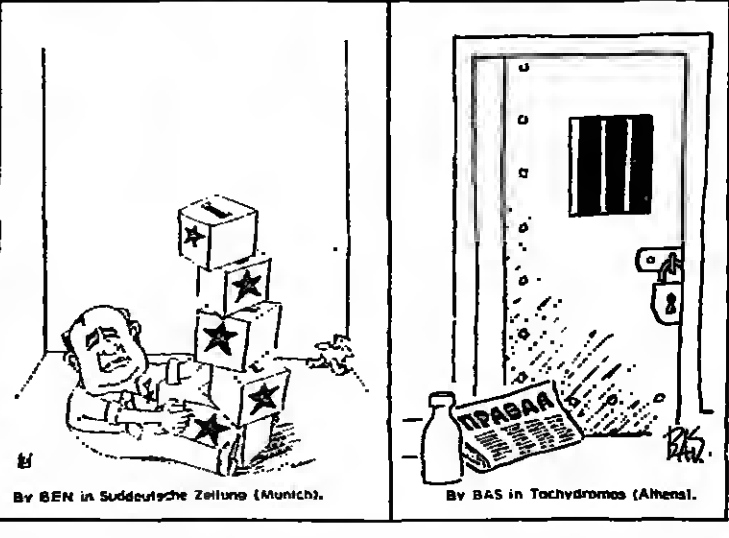
Then, on Friday, staring sadly at a picture of the president making busy at his Oval Office desk, I gasped, whipped out my magnifying glass, and got it!

Jelly beans! What united our president and his staff, what did they all share every day? How simple, how diabolically simple.

The Libyan agents who injected the cuckoo powder in the beans are being rounded up in the Rose Garden at this very moment. And once more it is the free press to the rescue, this time in The Case of the Mad Munchies.



Drawings from CLW Syracuse. By EWK in Attenboest (Stockholm).



By BEN in Suddowtze Zeitung (Munich). By BAS in Tachydrinos (Athens).

Wondering Why a Woman Wants 2,500 Lampshades

By Ivor Smullen

LEEDS, England — Not long ago, I met a couple who have amassed a startling collection of artifacts shaped like snails or bearing snail designs. They have about 1,000 of these objects: carpets depicting snails, snail-shaped leaves, snail cuff links, snail pendants, snail brooches and so forth.

There is some sort of reasoning behind this obsession, since it is a light tribute to the husband's professional

MEANWHILE

expertise in gastropods, on which he writes much respected monographs.

But what are we to make of a woman in Derbyshire, England, who has crammed a bedroom with 2,500 lampshades, a Briton with a board of American police badges and shields, and oddballs who collect false mustaches and Victorian women's undergarments?

Some bizarre psychological drive is at work here, but exactly what it is we are not yet sure. At least one man, F. Neil Johnson, is making a determined effort to unearth it.

A lecturer in psychology at Lancaster University, Mr. Johnson is as obsessed with collectors as are the latter with postage stamps, beer cans and matchbox labels. He wants to find out why they do it, and is studying children with the collecting bug.

Mr. Johnson says collectors have stolen, lied or cheated to add one more item to their hoard. He has discovered others whose collections have so dominated their every waking thought that all their friends have drifted off in despair and their family lives are in tatters.

One suggested motivation is that a collecting mania is a form of redirected love. There is a hint of this in the great care and devotion frequently lavished on collections. While love for another person may be spurned, who was ever jilted by a bookmark or a chess label?

In one sense, many collectors deserve our admiration, since they know so much about the objects they collect. This, says Mr. Johnson, suggests an attractive psychological explanation: that we all, to some degree, need to master some feature of our environment.

Another theory is that the collecting instinct may be related to the tendency many animals have to hoard food. The philatelist putting a new stamp in his album is performing the same rite as the hamster emptying its cheek pouch of sunflower seeds into its nest.

Even less flattering is the suggestion that a collection may be a form of plumage, comparable to the drab bowerbird's habit of adorning its nest with brightly colored objects to lure a potential mate. Unhappily, there seem to be no documented cases of men successfully enticing women with closets full of pottery cats or Chinese dolls.

Mr. Johnson also notes the similarity between collecting and the stalking of prey. Once a desired object is tracked down, it is seized, and, if the price is right, added to the hunter's collection. Psychological theories abound, and Mr. Johnson is busy piling them up. He is turning out to be quite a collector.

The author writes for magazines in the United States and Europe. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Knowing the Victims

William F. Buckley Jr., in "The Way to Fight Terror as Learned in Argentina" (Feb. 19), has finally crossed the demarcation line that divides extreme opinion from perverse absurdity. I can only hope that his taking the death squads of Argentina as heroic examples of defenders of Western values is the fruit of that ignorance of other cultures that even the most distinguished of American commentators are sometimes guilty of.

As rabbi of the Paris synagogue of the Rue Copernic, I had never met the four persons killed in front of my eyes in a bombing one Friday night in October 1980, presumably carried out by those Middle Eastern terrorists whose extermination as "demonstrated enemies of civilized behavior" Mr. Buckley, as no doubt most of us, devoutly desires.

Nor did I meet the family of a young Argentine Jew, now a friend of mine, whose mother, father, 15-year-old sister, and brother were tortured to death by defenders of "civilized behavior" in Argentina during the dirty war of the 1970s.

Mr. Buckley is concerned lest respect for the rule of law, as well as elementary principles of human compassion, impede the efficiency of anti-terrorist operations. One of the brothers of my friend may have been connected with the Montoneros. The rest of the family was definitely not. Where was the "efficiency" and the "logic" in the murder of a 15-year-old schoolgirl in the Naval Barracks, her body probably dumped into the sea like that of so many others.

I could quote an impressive list of theological and philosophical authorities. But having known victims, all innocent, of both terrorism and so-called counterterrorism, I would only assure Mr. Buckley and all those who think like him, in a simple phrase that any child can understand, that two monstrous wrongs can never make a right. The sufferings of the dead should not be cheapened by cynical, if happily impracticable, propositions.

Rabbi MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Paris.

The Crossing Isn't Free

Regarding the letter to the editor, "Mayor Kollek on Gravesones, a Cemetery, and Access" (Feb. 10):

I wish to inform the mayor of Jerusalem that I have not only gone down to the Allenby Bridge to observe, I have crossed it many times with hundreds of Arabs and have been subjected to the humiliating strip search along with them.

Arabs who use the bridge, if they are residents of Jerusalem or the West Bank, must pay about \$30 to obtain Israeli permission to cross into Jordan. If they are visitors, they must have a permit issued by the Israeli military government to visit a relative or friend in Jerusalem or the West Bank for a specific and limited period of time. This permit is issued only after the Arab host has paid approximately \$100 for each person he is inviting.

It is therefore not true to say that Arabs have "free" access. It is also absurd to equate crossing the Allenby Bridge with freedom of religion.

MARIE PECK, Amman, Jordan.

On 'Helping' Australia

Regarding the opinion column "How Japanese Could Help Australia" (Feb. 10) by Gregory Clark:

It is true that Australia in the past relied too heavily on commodity exports (50 percent of our merchandise exports have been in mining and metals, and an additional 40 percent in agriculture), and that our manufacturing sector declined in relative size during the 1970s when it should have been expanding. It is also true that the restructuring toward manufacturing and services that is now going on is overdue.

But it is overstated to suggest that we would have had many more mining and resource processing projects now in place had we been less conscious of Australian equity in the early 1970s, and to suggest that the tentative steps then taken to wind back protection levels resulted in the collapse of our industrial base. It is nothing short of bizarre to suggest that Australia has no alternative now but to throw up a set of high new tariff walls, leaving just a few doors open for selected Japanese manufacturers to off-load, by tender, job lots of particular products.

The Australian economy is fundamentally sound and its continued health and growth can only be guaranteed in an open trading and financial environment.

GARETH EVANS, Minister for Resources and Energy, Canberra.

Confidence in What?

In "Image vs. Substance: A Subtler Superpower Contest" (Feb. 13), Dominique Moïsi argues that "the Reagan administration has contributed to the re-establishment of confidence among Americans." One might ask, confidence in what? The ability of the United States to dominate and dictate global political and economic affairs, as it did before Vietnam? The unbridled use of American military power? The expansion of the American economy at others' expense?

NOEL J. KENT, Aarhus, Denmark.

The Ceiling, Close Up

Regarding the opinion column "Danger, Cotton-Swabbing Giants at Work" (Meanwhile, Feb. 4):

Alexander Eliot tries to raise a public outcry that might arrest the work in progress on the Sistine Chapel ceiling. He declares the ceiling to be "reduced to postcard quality" without having seen the cleaned portions now visible to the public, and relying upon photographs. He is entitled to fear such a change, but not to declare it to be so.

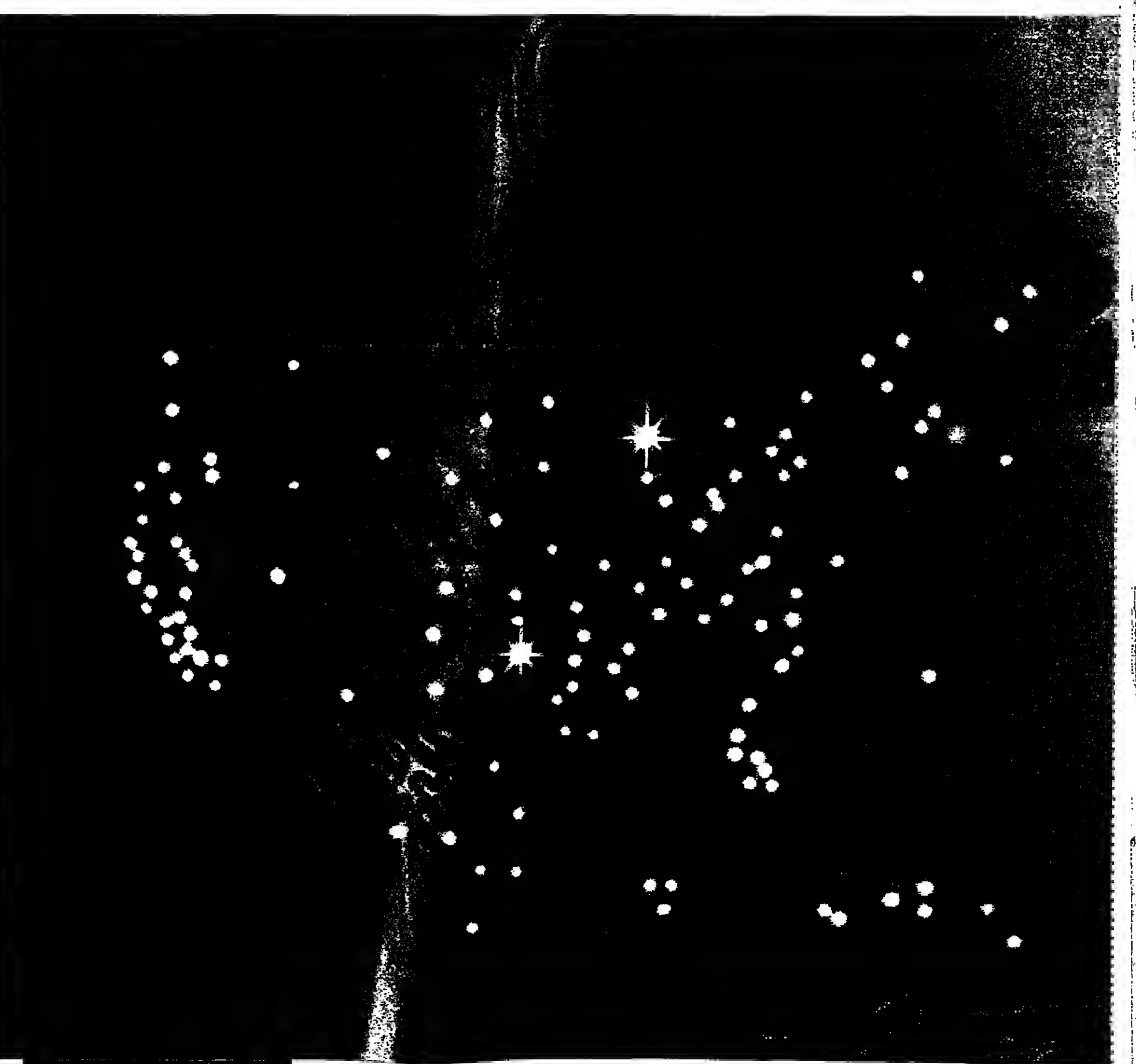
What struck me about the cleaned sections of the ceiling on a visit last month was the increased sense of depth within each unit of the composition, and a degree of harmony, not seen since my visits began in 1935, in the relationships of the various components — single figures and groups — in their astonishing pseudo-architectural settings.

This coherence and the color harmony, despite the shock which its transformation first entails, dispose me to accept Gianluigi Colalucci's assurance that nothing is being removed except what Michelangelo clearly did not put there.

When Mr. Eliot declares that "the restoration... irreversibly expunges the top layers of the greatest painting ever made," he is supporting a theory that Michelangelo, unable to get the effects he wanted in the fresco technique alone, reworked the surface with touch-ups of one or more other kinds. If these existed they would have a relationship to the fresco surface different from subsequent touching up by other hands, which was done over the first layers of oil, carbon, and other pollutants that began to adhere at once from candles, torches and incense below. To assume that Professor Colalucci would not have preserved any original retouching if it existed is preposterous though consistent with Mr. Eliot's demon theory about conservators.

When he visits the Sistine Chapel again, Mr. Eliot will have, I believe, a fresh revelation of the genius of the proud and driving young Florentine artist. His proposal that the work cease, leaving the ceiling half cleaned and half as it was, has the merit of the proposal which made Solomon's fame as a judge.

JAMES FOWLE, Siracusa, Italy.



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Gandhi Party Cleared By Panel of Organizing Anti-Sikh Riots in '84

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — A judicial commission investigating anti-Sikh riots that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 rejected on Monday allegations that the violence had been organized by the governing Congress (I) Party.

But in a long-awaited conclusion that was likely to have major political repercussions, the commission found that as many as 19 low-level Congress (I) Party workers participated in the riots and should be punished.

The commission, headed by a Supreme Court judge, reserved its most scathing criticism for what it said was the "total passivity, callousness and indifference" of the police.

In effect, it endorsed witnesses' accounts of police watching and even participating as mobs of Hindus murdered thousands of Sikhs and burned their stores and homes in the worst riots since Indian independence in 1947.

Responding to the commission, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi created two more judicial committees. One is to examine police misconduct during the riots and the other is to prosecute persons for "grave offenses."

In another step, Mr. Gandhi's government seemed to go out of its way to praise Surjit Singh Barnala, the moderate Sikh leader who is chief minister of Punjab state, for standing up to Sikh extremists in recent days.

Mr. Barnala was excommunicated on Feb. 11 by the five head priests of Sikhism, who attempted to take over his political party, Akali Dal.

The Indian president, Zail Singh, who is also a Sikh, said Mr. Barnala had shown "exemplary courage in upholding the values of secular democracy."

Mr. Gandhi's actions, along with his acceptance of the commission report, were widely seen as part of a new attempt to reach out to the moderate Sikhs at a time when they have come under new fire from extremists.

It was too early to tell whether these steps would have an effect. Moderate Sikh leaders and other politicians who have criticized Mr.

Gandhi said they were disappointed by its exoneration of the Congress (I) Party but pleased with the other steps that might bring the guilty to justice.

Moderate Sikhs with long charges Mr. Gandhi with trying to cover up the involvement of his political colleagues in the riots. Their bitterness is a major factor in continuing Sikh skepticism of Mr. Gandhi.

The New Delhi riots erupted the night of Oct. 31, 1984, after Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh security guards. The army was brought in the next day, but the violence continued until Nov. 3.

Although many Sikhs were protected by Hindu friends, others were attacked by mobs who cut off their hair, tossed them into burning buildings or set them on fire. Witnesses said they saw municipal buses bringing Hindus into Sikh neighborhoods to attack the Sikhs.

Many Sikhs believe that the rioting was a massacre organized by high-level officials of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Many party leaders have been named as guilty in reports by citizens groups.

Party officials angrily deny the charge, saying that some of their own leaders have been unfairly accused, causing a threat to their lives. Two Congress (I) Party leaders who were widely accused of involvement were murdered by Sikh extremists, apparently in retaliation.

In 1985, attempting to soothe bitterness over the riots, Mr. Gandhi acceded to a Sikh demand for a commission to examine whether they were organized. Ranganath Misra, a respected judge on India's highest court, was named director.

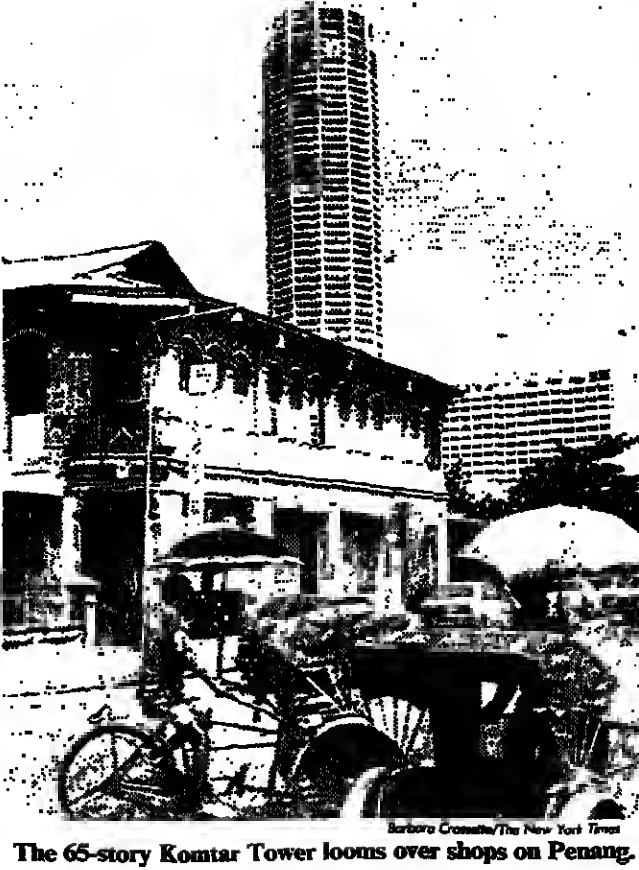
But the commission had difficulty getting witnesses to testify. Sikhs and civil libertarians who began by providing assistance later broke away, complaining that the judge was not serious or aggressive enough.

On Monday, a longtime critic of Mr. Gandhi and the commission said he was "pleasantly surprised" that it had not completely exonerated the party, and that the prime minister had named the two new committees.

But a prominent Sikh who has charged that there was a cover-up in connection with the riots said he was disappointed.

"I am still convinced that the riots were organized by functionaries of the Congress Party," said Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, a war hero and member of Parliament. "At what level, I cannot say."

The commission estimated that 2,307 to 3,370 persons had been killed in the riots.



The 65-story Komtar Tower looms over shops on Penang.

Penang: Center of Commerce, Controversy

By Barbara Crosscut
New York Times Service
GEORGE TOWN, Malaysia —

On a map of the world, Penang Island is all but invisible, a speck flying off an unfamiliar and not particularly important coast of Malaysia. Yet somehow, it became and remains the country's most dynamic and spirited corner.

It was here that East India Co. decided 200 years ago to plant the outpost that would link the commerce of British India to a developing Southeast Asian trade. It was also here in the last decade that Malaysia lured multinational electronics companies, hoping they would propel an economy centered on plantations and mines into the technological age.

In between, Penang Island — Pulau Pinang to Malaysians — made itself the country's liveliest, most urbanized and cosmopolitan place.

It was from the beginning an international city, where people from 100 nations in the flesh of the nation, three of them were from Penang, they were the Environmental Protection Society, the

Consumers Association and a social action group, Aliran.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, the island's most famous resident, shares its spirit. The Tunku, Malaysia's first prime minister and an elder statesman known affectionately as the "Father of Malaysia," celebrated his 84th birthday the first week-end in February embroiled, as usual, in controversy.

The Tunku, a moderate in both religion and politics, has been rebuking Islamic fundamentalists who made whipping the punishment for adulterers and drinkers of alcohol in the nearby state of Kelantan.

The Tunku also had a few words for the government of Mr. Mahathir, a member of his own party. In a birthday interview, he reviewed recent official scandals and commented that "everybody seems to be corrupt."

In Penang, Burmese smugglers, Western and Hong Kong narcotics dealers and bargain-hunting shoppers from Singapore and Thailand all do business, mostly in Cantonese, Hokkien or English.

The British left cultural imprints

in Penang, from the cannons on George Town's esplanade to the bread-and-butter pudding at the Eastern and Oriental Hotel. But it was the Straits Chinese who gave Penang its architectural and much of its cultural character.

These early migrants from China clustered around the commercial centers of Penang, Malacca and Singapore, which make up the Straits Settlements, named for their locations along the Malacca Strait.

What makes Penang what it is? Chandra Muzaffar, the president of Aliran, said, "If Penang has some of the more active cause-oriented groups, I think that is partly because Penang has a more autonomous middle class."

Aliran attracts frequent government criticism for raising issues like corruption, ethnic polarization, the perils of industrialization and the general drift of Malaysian society.

The organization, which circulates its ideas on tapes, gets almost no coverage in the controlled national press. Members say they are questioned by the police and believe their telephones are sometimes tapped.

ANALYSIS: Syrian Success in Beirut Seems Doubtful

(Continued from Page 1)

has become increasingly troublesome to Damascus.

The second is Israel, which publicly regards Syria as a major threat but is increasingly worried over the attempt by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to rebuild Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Given the complex set of rivalries, much will depend in the coming weeks on precisely how and where the Syrians deploy their forces in Beirut.

Whether the entry of the Syrians will mean a freeing of American and other hostages being held by fundamentalist groups remains in doubt. The hostages may be in a shantytown in Beirut's southern suburbs, which would be difficult to raid without risking the hostages' lives.

The Syrian intervention must also be seen in the context of the conviction of Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, that Lebanon is historically a part of greater Syria.

Western diplomats in Damascus have long held that, in order to reclaim Lebanon, Mr. Assad was willing to let the Lebanese factions fight each other until the Lebanese leaders were driven to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The call for Syrian aid was forged in Damascus in meetings with Muslim political and militia leaders, principally Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami, a Sunni; the speaker of Lebanon's parliament, Hussein Husseini, a Shiite; and the two major Syrian-

dominated militia leaders, the Druze leader, Walid Jumlat, and the Shiite Amal chief, Nabih Berri. Mr. Karami and Mr. Husseini have long ties to Syria. Mr. Berri has been virtually living in Damascus since September, Middle Eastern sources said, and would be under a variety of threats should he return to Beirut.

The ostensible reason for the Syrian troop deployment was six days of fierce fighting in the center of West Beirut between Mr. Berri's Amal fighters and most of the other armed groups, who supposedly form a loose alliance linked to Syria and opposed to the Christians.

What are essentially fights over turf have repeatedly broken out in West Beirut in the last few years. These battles, in which weapons as heavy as tanks are now employed, have mostly been between the Amal and Mr. Jumlat's Druze for control of neighborhoods or key street corners.

The current fighting was triggered by several events, including the siege of the Palestinian district, the assassination of an important Communist writer, Hussein Mrowat, a Shiite; and attempts by Amal to open militia offices in new neighborhoods. Amal and the Communists have long been rivals for the allegiance of the Shites, a downtrodden class in Lebanon.

Mr. Jumlat's troops were joined by Sunni Muslims, Kurds and others upset at the growing power of the Shites.

In another complication, Lebanese militia leaders have been

called to Damascus since November in efforts to stop Mr. Arafat from rebuilding his forces in the refugee districts.

Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, was conspicuously not a party to the appeal to the Syrians. A Maronite Christian, he holds a position traditionally reserved for members of that group in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel, whose control over the country has been less than tenuous, said that "this unilateral step is an unconstitutional act."

It is often forgotten that Syria first intervened in 1976 to protect the Christians from defeat by the Moslem and Palestinian forces in the opening round of the civil war. Syria subsequently clashed with the Christians in 1978.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 in hopes of driving the PLO from its base there and establishing relations with a Christian-dominated government in Beirut that would be friendly. It was frustrated in its political goals, however, and eventually withdrew in stages to a small enclave north of the border that it still controls.

U.S. troops were introduced in 1983 as part of a peacekeeping force while Israeli troops were still in the Beirut area, but their presence was unable to quiet the factional warfare.

They found themselves drawn into the fighting and they left when Moslem militias took control of West Beirut in early 1984, several months after the headquarters of the U.S. garrison was destroyed in a suicide truck bomb attack with the loss of the lives of 241 servicemen.

Hezbollah does not appear to have played a role either in the recent street fighting or in the siege of the Palestinian districts. But the growing power of the fundamentalists, like that of the Palestinians with whom they have a loose alliance, has become a challenge to the Syrians, and thus they, too, must be seen as a potential target.

North Reportedly Saw Secretary Shred Papers

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON —

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North watched as his secretary destroyed classified documents on the evening before Justice Department investigators came to review his files, according to a source with knowledge of the special prosecutor's investigation of the Iran-contra affair.

"He was there as it happened," the source said of Colonel North, the former National Security Council aide. "I'm certain he knew about it."

The disclosure came as Colonel North, who is a focus of the investigation, said outside his home Sunday that he had urged co-workers to tell the truth to federal investigators.

"When my counsel advises that the time and place are appropriate," he said, "I will do the same thing."

The special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, appears to be constructing a case of obstruction of justice against Colonel North, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The colonel's secretary, Fawn Hall, has been granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for her cooperation with federal investigators in the case.

Her lawyer, Plato Cacheris, said that Ms. Hall was not ordered to destroy the material, including computer messages and other material.

Instead, he said, Ms. Hall spent nearly an hour shredding the documents as part of a routine procedure at the National Security Council, where she then worked with Colonel North. By regulation, sensitive documents at the National Security Council are destroyed daily.

However, according to federal law-enforcement officials, National Security Council officials were told Nov. 21, that investigators would arrive the next day to examine council files.

If Colonel North sanctioned the destruction of documents with knowledge that they contained evidence of a crime, he probably obstructed justice, according to federal law enforcement officials. The officials cautioned, however, that proving such crimes can be extremely difficult.

Colonel North's lawyer, Brendan Sullivan, has refused to discuss the case. Through a spokesman, Mr. Walsh also declined comment.

KOREA: Laws on Incest Debated

(Continued from Page 1)

rural areas and can be a strong political influence.

Thousands of Confucians, many of them long-bearded elders in traditional clothes, rallied recently at the National Assembly in Seoul and warned that they would fight to the death to keep the law intact.

"The mood among some Confucians is that they would commit suicide, if necessary," said Choi Keun Duk, a professor at Sungkyunkwan University, a Confucian academy in Seoul. "Since Western culture has flowed into Korea, a substantial portion of our own has disappeared."

For many South Koreans the dispute is a paradigm of the difficult adjustments they have had to make since the end of the Korean War 34 years ago. Since then, they transformed themselves from a tattered, agricultural society to a muscular industrial force, a city-hated nation where one of every four people lives in Seoul alone.

"The change has been too rapid for many Koreans," said Lee Kwang Kyu, an anthropology professor at Seoul National University.

Some things, though, stay the same.

Through obligatory family registers, a Kim from Chongju can tell right away whether another person is also a Chongju Kim — and off limits — or a Kim from any of 300 other known points of origin, and thus safe. So strong is the tradition that some people who regard the Family Law as outrageous say they nonetheless could not imagine violating the marital taboo.

The proposed changes in the statute involve an array of issues,

including inheritance rights, divorce codes and head-of-household privileges, all now weighted in favor of men and against women. But the marriage provision is the sticking point, and it is the one that stirs passions.

Lawmakers seeking change, who include members of the ruling and the opposition parties, would redefine permissible marriages on the basis of a unit for measuring relationships known in Korean as *chon*.

Between a parent and child there is a distance of one *chon*, between siblings two *chon*. An uncle is therefore a three-*chon* relative. Kim Yung Chung, a national assemblywoman leading the campaign for revision, would like to ban marriages only within an eight-*chon* relationship, equivalent to third cousins.

Mr. McNeill added: "Later, the National Security Council — I was told it was Colonel North — re-opened the matter."

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MANILA: Offer to Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

under 1,200 two years later and less than 600 now.

The analysts said that the Philippine defense secretary, Rafael M. Iloilo, who served as ambassador to Thailand for several years, had been impressed by the Thai approach. Philippine authorities had been briefed by Thai counterinsurgency specialists, they said.

According to Philippine military intelligence, the New People's Army has about 23,500 guerrillas, but only about 16,000 of them armed.

The latest military intelligence survey, taken in December and compiled last month, estimates that 20 percent of the 41,818 Philippine villages are infiltrated or influenced by the Communist underground and that 17 percent are threatened.

Colonel Honesto Islaeta, a spokesman for the armed forces, said the survey showed that insurgency had spread "a bit" over the past 12 months.

A year ago, he said, about 18 percent of villages were influenced or infiltrated. The 13 percent that were infiltrated, he said, had a Communist-controlled administration and a Communist-run militia.

Mrs. Monsod emphasized that although the government loans could be used to buy land or farm equipment, rebels would not be given preferential treatment under a nationwide land redistribution program.

"They would 'have to apply with everybody else' she said.

Officials said the government was aware that if it made a special offer of land to insurgents it would risk a backlash from urban and rural poor who had waited for land reform, in some cases for many years.

Reuters reported that Philippine government peace negotiators sought help Monday from senior figures in the country's Roman Catholic church in an attempt to put regional truces in place.

The chief negotiator, Teodoro Guingona Jr., said that at least 11 hit-ups had been asked to head regional committees seeking local peace talks with the rebels.

have hired people to do so," Mr. Maxwell said.

The Standard's editor, John Leese, said a number of his executives had been detached to carry out the relaunching with free-lance journalists and that the paper would publish five days a week. The decision to relaunch The Evening News was made Wednesday.

In the past year, three new national titles have appeared in Britain — Today, Sunday Sport and the Independent — and competition is expected to be stiff.

Since the Independent, a quality broadsheet, was started in September, overall newspaper sales have risen by only 2 percent, which according to experts shows papers

PRESS: Battle Looming in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

have been stealing readers from each other.

Mr. Maxwell said Monday he was aiming for a circulation of 500,000 to 600,000 within a year — roughly The Standard's — and expected readers to buy the newspaper in the morning in addition to their national daily and again in the evening on their way home.

Mr. Maxwell, 63, owns several British newspapers, a cable TV company and several smaller printing and publishing concerns in Britain and the United States.

The London Daily News, which will have editions from morning until night, will be put together by staff using computer technology and will be printed in five locations outside London.

مكتبات الأصل

ARTS / LEISURE

Bassist Swallow: Up Front at Last

By Mike Zwercin
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Steve Swallow has always looked at bass playing as a service occupation, and while a recent cover story in Time magazine held that service in the United States is not what it used to be, Swallow insists: "My service is as good as ever, if not better."

Stan Getz, Art Farmer and Zoot Sims. He gained a wider audience in the late '60s with the vibraphonist Gary Burton, whose jazz quartet pioneered rock elements. Then he became one of the first jazz bassists to go electric. Purists abhor the electric bass, but Swallow's reputation was so strong that they were more disappointed than angry. He broke it in working with the pop singer Jack Jones in Las Vegas. "The chance to stay in a hotel room practicing month after month and just report downstairs by elevator to play a couple of sets every night was irresistible. It's the most intense practicing I've ever done."



Steve Swallow: European tour.

DOONESBURY



Couture Is Ready to Boom

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Every decade or so, haute couture is deemed dead. Too expensive, too unrealistic, yesterday's fashion. But the recent announcement that Christian Lacroix will open a new couture house has been like a bomb exploding on a staid horizon. The designer has not found a locale yet, but offers of licenses are pouring in. American stores are calling frantically, trying to find out how they can get Lacroix's ready-to-wear. Bernard Arnault, Lacroix's financial backer says that they have already had two offers for a perfume franchise.

Both in Paris and New York, fashion circles are buzzing about this new house. The fact that Lacroix has joined a group which also owns the house of Dior makes the venture even more fascinating. Ready-to-wear designers, who had come to believe, and rightly so, that they, and not couture, were setting the trends, are beginning to see things differently. The fact that the Paris couture collection designed by Lacroix could change the course of fashion put couture back on a pedestal.

The same designers now see couture as instant prestige, with a town house and all kinds of luxurious trappings, but there is also the fact that a couturier is in a privileged position. For he can design a collection which has nothing to do with reality. He can get without some financier looking over his shoulder, telling him to cut down on costs.

The other day, the ready-to-wear designer Claude Montana, whose exquisitely refined styles have won the nickname of "Nouvelle Couture," said: "Yes, I'm very tempted. You don't know how often I have been offered to open a couture house." Montana said that with four collections a year (two for men and two for women) he is afraid he'd be tackling too much. But the idea of a couture collection is distinctly on his mind. He is looking for a more prestigious locale and this may well trigger his career into the couture direction.

For Jacques Mouchier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne: "All this is very encouraging. The fact that a financial group such as Agache, with a president who is hard-nosed businessman, is now investing in couture is proof that it's profitable. It's also significant that the Revillon group, whose business bulk is in supermarkets, has decided to back Karl Lagerfeld."



Lacroix with a model from his last collection for Patou; inset, Jacques Mouchier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne.

Mouchier, a suave Mr. Fixit who has been for 14 years a diplomatic negotiator between 22 volatile fashion houses, said that industrial groups investing in fashion are setting a trend in France. "Forty years ago, Marcel Bousac was first to invest in Christian Dior. Then the tradition got lost and for years, French industrialists invested in traditional sectors — cars, chemicals. When they found out that these industries were becoming losing propositions, they looked at the figures in fashion and realized that they should invest."

Couture is in the red, Mouchier admitted. "In 1986, couture had a business turnover of 300 million francs [about \$50 million] with each fashion house losing an average of 8 million francs. However, the same year, the side activities of couture resulted in a business turnover of 3.5 billion francs — without perfumes. The latter accounted for 6 billion francs."

Every other capital has fashion. Only Paris has couture. To open a couture house is both difficult and expensive. In order to qualify, a couturier must employ a minimum of 20 seamstresses in his workrooms. He must show to the press twice a year a collection of at least 75 models. He must show to audiences that same collection at least 40 times a year in his own fashion house. (Things have softened a bit here. Originally, couturiers had to show their collection every day, from one season to the next. But as the audience thinned out and the expense of maintaining in-house models rose, many fashion houses substituted fashion videos.) Last but not least, couture houses make only custom-made clothes.

Mouchier acknowledged that there were severe problems. "Since 1960," he said, "couture houses lost 80 percent of their clientele. This situation was worsened by the fact that cost of labor and raw materials went sky-high. One way to recoup losses is by exploring untapped markets. We're pushing still further into the Far East — Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong — where we are well implanted," Mouchier said. "We're going to make a special effort in the United States where we lost ground. We're also looking at Germany where things are changing fast. German women are getting elegant and the buying power is undeniably high." In the long run, Mouchier sees couture houses becoming more and more international and bringing in talent from ready-to-wear ranks. "As ready-to-wear designers become more sophisticated, they will be ready for couture," he said. "Lagerfeld has proved it can be done. He used to be in ready-to-wear and now designs Chanel's couture."

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. comm. chg., Amex 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Adv, Decl, Und, Total, New, High, Low.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Adv, Decl, Und, Total, New, High, Low.

NA6DAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Finance, Utilities, Banks, Transp.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE

Large table of stock market data including NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Bond Averages, NYSE Diary, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Index, NASDAQ Diary, AMEX Stock Index.

NEW YORK — Most share prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in active trading Monday as investors cashed in on recent gains, but losses were trimmed in the afternoon as buyers came in looking for bargains. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.70 to 2,216.54. In the morning, the Dow was down as much as 46 points. Losers outpaced gainers by about a 5-2 ratio. Volume was about 170.4 million shares, compared with 175.8 million on Friday. The market came under pressure early Monday from across-the-board profit-taking that hit the banking and technology groups especially hard. Some technology stocks later recovered. Futures-related selling exacerbated losses at midmorning. Buy and sell programs contributed to volatility throughout the session. "The market was dealing with a lot of cross-currents," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Mr. Groveman called the weekend meeting of central bankers and finance officials in Paris a "non-event," but he said it helps stabilize the dollar, investors might lose some interest in U.S. companies with overseas markets. Mr. Groveman said the Iran-contra affair was contributing to uncertainty. Stocks of money center banks slid substantially in active trading, buffeted by Brazil's suspension of interest payments on part of its debt. Citicorp fell 3/4 to 5 1/2, J.P. Morgan fell 1/4 to 45 1/2, Bankers Trust lost 1/4 to 46 1/4, Chemical New York dropped 2 1/2 to 46 1/2 and BankAmerica dropped 3/4 to 11 1/2.

"The Brazilian debt situation gave people a reason to take profits in issues that have had substantial gains to date," said Brian Luedtke, market analyst at Minneapolis-based Puer, Jaffray & Hopwood. He said confusion about which stocks would lead the market higher added to investors' uncertainty. "In the last couple of weeks, consumer goods stocks and financial issues have attracted buyers," Mr. Luedtke said. He said the market's upward momentum had slowed, but that it was more likely to experience volatility for a few weeks than to undergo a "major correction." Prices fell in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/4 to 23. GTE followed, easing 1/4 to 41 1/4. IBM was third, climbing 3/4 to 143 1/4. Gartner Group, a Stamford, Connecticut-based research firm specializing in technology stocks, recommended the computer giant. Among other blue chips, Navistar eased 1/4 to 7 1/2, Sears dropped 1/4 to 51 1/2, Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 79, General Electric slipped 1/4 to 100 1/2, Philip Morris lost 1/4 to 84 1/2, General Motors eased 1/4 to 76 1/2 and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing fell 1/4 to 12 1/2. As crude oil prices fell sharply in New York, prices of petroleum company stocks slid. Exxon fell 1/4 to 80, Mobil dropped 1/4 to 42 1/2 and Royal Dutch fell 1/4 to 36 1/2. Wickes led the Amex actives, unchanged at 4. AMDahl followed, rising 1/4 to 36 1/2. Wang Laboratories class B was third, easing 1/4 to 15.

Table of stock market data including Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Index, NASDAQ Diary, AMEX Stock Index.

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Table of stock market data including Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Index, NASDAQ Diary, AMEX Stock Index.

Table with 2 columns: Index Name and Page Number. Includes AMEX prices, NYSE prices, Commodities, etc.

Dow Jones Average Drops 18.70, Page 7.

4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

In Portugal These Days, They Play the Bolsa Nova

By KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — Making money on the stock market has regained respectability in Portugal, 13 years after the revolution that nationalized 53 percent of the economy...

Tax incentives, economic recovery are driving the market.

Analysts say that another factor in the bull market is Portuguese capital flowing back after years of illegal deposit in Swiss bank accounts.

Collier Is Sent To Trial

Briton Accused Of Insider Trades

LONDON — Geoffrey Collier, a former director of a British merchant bank, was committed Monday for trial on charges of insider share trading.

Also Monday, the government said it was considering new reports of financial wrongdoing in the City, London's financial center.

Mr. Collier, 35, a former head of securities at the Morgan Grenfell & Co. merchant bank, appeared in a South London magistrates court on six charges of seeking to profit from privileged information acquired through his duties at Morgan Grenfell.

McDonnell Makes Its Biggest Bet

In High-Stakes Game, Company Gambles on MD-11

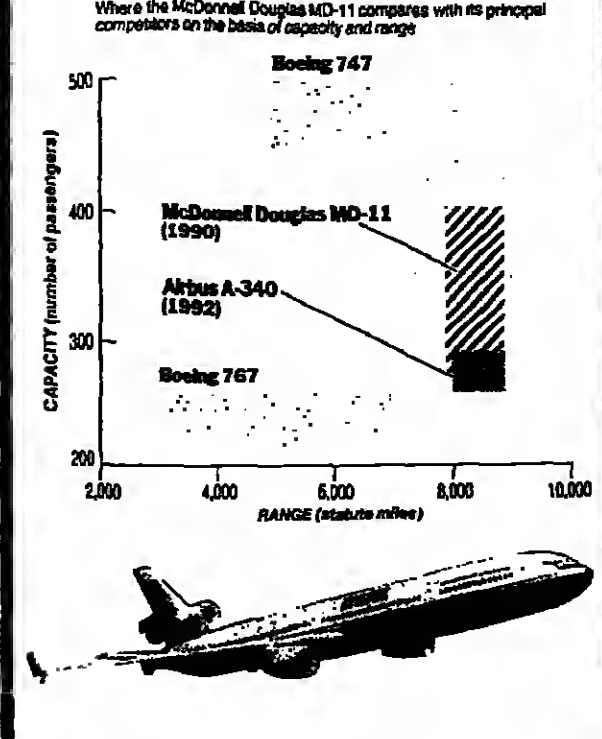
By Steven Greenhouse

The world just might not be big enough for McDonnell Douglas, Airbus and Boeing.

Mr. McDonnell placed the biggest bet ever. Despite huge uncertainties about whether there will be enough demand for a new plane, he decided to spend \$1.5 billion and build the widebody MD-11.

McDonnell Douglas hopes the new long-range plane, an updated version of the DC-10, will find a profitable niche between Boeing's huge 747 and its smaller 767.

How the MD-11 Fits into the Market



Bank Stocks Fall After Brazil's Payment Freeze

LOS ANGELES — Wall Street reacted strongly Monday to Brazil's suspension of interest payments on its debt to commercial banks.

On Friday, President José Sarney said Brazil would halt payments on its foreign debt for an unspecified time.

Analysts said the money center banks most likely to be affected by Brazil's action include BankAmerica, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover and Citicorp.

Oil Prices Decline After Gulf States' Inconclusive Pact

NEW YORK — Oil prices fell sharply Monday after key Arab oil producers failed to convince the market that they would take concrete steps to support OPEC's target price of \$18 a barrel.

Currency Rates

Table with multiple columns showing currency exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Austria, Canada, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with multiple columns showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits and key money rates.

Key EC States Cool to Delors Plan to Boost Finances

By Peter Maass

BRUSSELS — The European Community's key member states have given a lukewarm reception to a sweeping plan for bolstering EC finances.

The three largest contributors to EC funds, West Germany, Britain and France, have quietly expressed reservations about increasing community spending.

Mr. Delors unveiled the plan in a speech to the European Parliament last Wednesday. The program is aimed at ending the budgetary crises that have seized the EC for the past few years.

Advertisement for ALG Airlines featuring the slogan 'More business leaders fly ALG than any other custom air service in Europe.'

Advertisement for Audemars Piguet featuring 'THE AUDEMARS PIGUET ROYAL OAK. NOTHING CAN EQUAL THE ORIGINAL.'

Gold

Table with multiple columns showing gold prices and other market data.

Advertisement for Futures Traders featuring 'Discover \$34 Gold & S&P's Eurodollars & ...'

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 23 Feb. 1987

Table of International Funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Currency Options'.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures contracts including Grains, Cattle, Hogs, and Currency Options with columns for contract type, price, and change.

Food

Table of Food futures contracts including Coffee, Cocoa, and Soybeans.

Metals

Table of Metals futures contracts including Copper, Aluminum, and Zinc.

MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns for issuer, maturity, and price.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359F for further information.

Take the bull by the horns...

The new year has begun with a bang. The Dow attained a benchmark 2000 on January 8th and continues its trend-setting pace; reaching 2191 a mere month later.

with our new Action Alert.

Advertisement for Bache Securities featuring an 'ACTION ALERT' graphic and contact information for various offices.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options for Philadelphia Exchange and London.

Financial

Table of Financial futures contracts including US Treasury and Gold.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including S&P 500, NYSE, and Value Line.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities including Sugar and Cocoa.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities including Sugar and Cocoa.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities including Aluminum and Zinc.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian Commodities including Rubber and Palm Oil.

London Metals

Table of London Metals including Aluminum and Lead.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options including DM 3M and DM 6M.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options including Call and Put options.

Bottom section of the page with various small notices and advertisements.

AMC Reports Profit of \$20 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. reported Monday that it had a profit of \$20 million in the fourth quarter of 1986 despite a sharp drop in sales. Earnings for the three months ending Dec. 31 were 10 cents per share of common stock, against a loss of \$6.7 million in the same period of 1985. Fourth-quarter sales for the company, which is 46.6 percent owned by Renault of France, were \$938.3 million, down 16.8 percent from \$1.13 billion a year earlier.

Joseph E. Cappy, AMC chief executive, said the profit was primarily the result of improved operating margins, manufacturing efficiency and strong Jeep Cherokee and Wagoneer sales.

For the year, AMC lost \$91.3

million, or 99 cents a share, against a \$125.2 million loss, or \$1.24 a share, in 1985. Sales of \$3.46 billion fell 14.3 percent from \$4.04 billion in 1985.

AMC is the fifth-largest automaker in the United States, trailing General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. and American Honda.

Mr. Cappy said that cost-cutting had enabled AMC to reduce manufacturing expenses by more than \$90 million since 1984 and that in 1987 it expected to sell about 40,000 imported Renault Medallion compacts, to be introduced March 1.

But, he said, AMC had been hurt by the stronger French franc, which increases the costs of Renault imports.

Mr. Cappy said he had no

knowledge of discussions between Renault, the government-owned auto group that is AMC's controlling shareholder, and Chrysler Corp. Chrysler has acknowledged talking with Renault about the AMC operation, and has been rumored to be interested in buying some of AMC's plants or acquiring Renault's stake in the company. Renault, which has accumulated debts of nearly \$10 billion, has not excluded reducing or liquidating its stake in AMC.

On a related matter, Mr. Cappy said time was running out on negotiations for a new labor contract at its car assembly complex in Kenosha, Wisconsin. AMC is negotiating to build a line of Chrysler's small cars at the plant, but first must reach a contract settlement with the unions. (AP, Reuters)

Elders IXL Plans \$294 Million Bid for Carling

TORONTO — Elders IXL Ltd., a major Australian brewer, said Monday that it planned an offer to acquire Canadian brewer Carling O'Keefe Ltd. for the equivalent of \$294.3 million and that Carling's controlling stockholder had accepted.

Elders said it would offer 18 Canadian dollars a share, or \$13.50 at current exchange rates, and that British tobacco giant Rothmans International PLC, which owns 50.1 percent of Carling's 21.8 million common shares outstanding, agreed to tender its stock to Elders.

After the announcement Carling's stock closed at \$13.25 a share, up \$1.25, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Carling also has energy interests, but said it is holding talks with an unidentified U.S. company about the possible sale of its oil and gas subsidiary.

News Corp. Profit Rose 40%, Revenue 55% in First Half

ADELAIDE, Australia — The world's largest media group, Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., said Monday that after-tax profit rose nearly 40 percent to 182.84 million Australian dollars (\$121.22 million) in the six months ended Dec. 31, from 130.99 million a year earlier.

Revenue soared 55 percent to 2.62 billion Australian dollars from 1.69 billion. Much of the rise was attributable to a jump in contributions from British and U.S. operations, News Corp. said, while earnings in the group's home base, Australia, fell slightly.

U.S. profits rose 134 percent, largely because of the inclusion of results for 20th Century Fox Film and Fox Television, which had not been full subsidiaries in the previous period, News Corp. said.

In Britain, a much improved second quarter's trading pushed up the overall profit for the first half by 73 percent.

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Steyr Expected To Sell Division

VIENNA — Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG is likely to sell its suling bicycle and moped division to Piaggio & C. SpA of Italy for 100 million schillings (about \$7.7 million), industry sources said Monday.

They said Piaggio planned to buy the Puch brand name and facilities for making a new catalytic converter engine for mopeds. Steyr would end all other division production by midyear.

Steyr, with an operating loss of \$47.9 million in 1985, expects losses of about \$54 million in 1986, about \$15.5 million in the bicycle and moped division.

Board Chairman Says Veba Seeking Acquisition in U.S.

FRANKFURT — Veba AG, the huge energy, chemical and trading group, is looking for an acquisition in the United States, according to the management board chairman, Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder.

In an interview published by the Welt am Sonntag newspaper on Sunday, he said that on the whole, Veba would prefer to make acquisitions rather than investing from scratch.

He said that Veba would like to make acquisitions in West Germany, but the federal cartel office made such operations difficult.

"Thus we are orientating ourselves more abroad, above all in the U.S.," he said.

Hyundai to Shift Away From Heavy Industry

SEOUL — The new chairman of South Korea's Hyundai Group said Monday that he planned a rapid expansion of the conglomerate's car and electronics companies in a move away from its main activities of engineering, construction and shipbuilding.

Chung Se-yong said in an interview that Hyundai's auto plants would be able to produce 1 million cars a year by the early 1990s. Hyundai Motor Co., one of 24 companies in the group, can now turn out 450,000 cars a year.

"In the electronics sector, we are newcomers and expect a tough period, but we do now have an electronics complex in operation thanks to a 400 billion won investment over the past four years," Mr. Chung said. That sum is equivalent to \$46.7 billion at current rates.

Mr. Chung was president of Hyundai's automotive subsidiary until this month when his elder brother, Chung Jo-yong, the group's founder, resigned as chairman. The elder Chung built up the concern, now South Korea's top exporter, around Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. and Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., a shipbuilder.

Securities analysts said that when the elder Chung resigned, the group was suffering from the recent

COMPANY NOTES

American Airlines' \$225 million acquisition of ACI Holdings, parent of AirCal, has won tentative approval from the U.S. Department of Transportation. The transaction was announced in November. In December, Trans World Airlines and America West Airlines filed objections to the acquisition but neither opposed it outright.

Bond Corp. International Ltd. said it had increased to 26.77 percent its stake in Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Ltd., TVB. Bond International said it had bought 12.6 million shares in TVB from Christina Lee, a director, for 176.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$22.6 million). The price of 14 dollars a share was identical to what Bond paid TVB's chairman, Sir Run Run Shaw, for his personal 23.77 percent interest in January.

Broken Hill Pty. and Billiton Australia, a unit of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, will develop the Cadjebut zinc-lead deposit in Western Australia. Broken Hill said. The mine is to produce 44,000 tons of zinc and 13,000 tons of lead contained in concentrates annually, starting next year.

Coca-Cola Co. plans to set up two new manufacturing centers, in Shanghai and Tianjin, and three new bottling plants, in Shanghai, Nanjing and Dalian, in the next few years, the Beijing Review magazine said.

Hong Kong Dragon Airlines Ltd., known as Dragonair, plans to raise its share capital to 400 million Hong Kong dollars (\$51.3 million) from 200 million dollars despite suffering losses since its creation in 1985, its chief executive, Stephen Miller, said. He said Dragonair had ordered two McDonnell Douglas MD-11 aircraft to be delivered in 1992.

Service Resource Corp. said it and SDI Partners LP had acquired 403,600 common shares in Sorg Inc., or about 19.1 percent, and would seek a friendly takeover of Sorg. Service Resource said it wanted to merge Sorg with its Charles P. Young Co. unit and take the combined company public in an equity offering. Both Young and Sorg are involved in financial printing.

Svenska Handelsbanken said it had applied for permission to open a branch office in Singapore, where it is represented by a subsidiary.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Rate Holds Firm as Markets React to Pact

(Continued from Page 1) director of the foreign-exchange department of Wharton Economic Institute in Philadelphia. "It will have no significant effect for the medium and long term," he said. "We feel it will calm the markets for the next few weeks, with the dollar moving between 1.77 DM and 1.84 DM and 150 to 154 yen. But looking further ahead, the outlook remains bleak for the dollar."

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and change.

Of the weekend agreement on currencies, Mr. McGroarty said: "The market is trying to figure out what 'around current levels' means, and I think Mr. Miyazawa indicated today it is a very broad measure."

Market Flooded by DM Bonds

FRANKFURT — A huge volume of Deutsche mark Eurobond issues in recent weeks has left markets staggering under loads of paper, and some syndicate managers are worried there may be more to come this week.

McDONNELL: In High-Stakes Aircraft Game, MD-11 Is Major Gamble

(Continued from first finance page) business. The aerospace giant, which had \$12.8 billion in revenues last year, is one of the leading U.S. military contractors, a sector that has been hurt by slower growth in arms spending.

TV: France Awards Channel 5 to Hersant, Chirac's Ally

(Continued from Page 1) Wednesday in which Mr. Hersant promised that his group would invest 1 billion francs to build the station.

LISBON: Playing the Bolsa Nova

(Continued from first finance page) To overcome this, Carlos Rosa, head of the stock exchange, has called for more Portuguese companies to go public.

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Respond Little to Currency Meeting

LONDON — The Eurobond market showed little reaction to the weekend currency agreement between the Group of Five industrialized nations and Canada, dealers said Monday.

yen transaction for Tokyo Electric Power Co. The five-year bond pays 4 3/4 percent over the market and was priced at 101 1/4. It was led mainly by Nomura International Ltd.

IBJ International. It ended on the total 1 3/4 percent fees. The day's only U.S. dollar straight bond was a \$125 million issue for France's Credit d'Equipement des PME.

McDONNELL: In High-Stakes Aircraft Game, MD-11 Is Major Gamble

(Continued from first finance page) But no domestic airline placed an order. The flood of foreign orders persuaded McDonnell Douglas to proceed with the MD-11 in December.

TV: France Awards Channel 5 to Hersant, Chirac's Ally

(Continued from Page 1) Mr. Hersant had initially sought control of the more valuable TFI, but last month he changed his mind.

LISBON: Playing the Bolsa Nova

(Continued from first finance page) To overcome this, Carlos Rosa, head of the stock exchange, has called for more Portuguese companies to go public.

Monday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. No The Associated Press

Table A: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table B: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table C: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table D: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

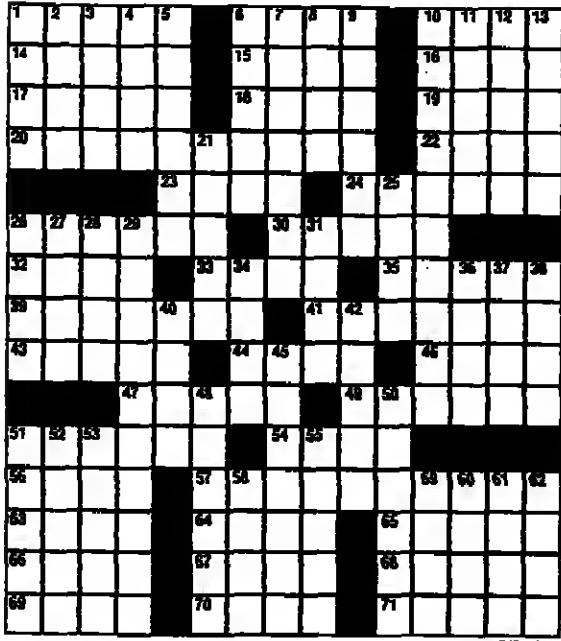
Table E: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table F: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table G: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Table H: OTC Market Data - 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High/Low 4 P.M. CHX

Small print text at the bottom of the page regarding OTC market data and associated risks.



ACROSS

1 Musical acronym
6 Red-cased cheese
10 Fancy's antithesis
14 Part of O.S.U. or M.S.U.
15 Vague or Zorina
16 Lotion ingredient
17 Slugger Hank
18 Impasse
19 Milano money
20 Breakfast fare for a poacher?
22 Edel or Blum
23 Pulpit finale
24 Some are current
26 Restrain
30 City on the Po
32 Open-weave fabric
33 Sandpipers
35 Birdie beater
39 Lengthwise
41 Plead
43 Blackmore outlaw
44 Buddhist monastery
46 Refuse wool
47 Millionaire
48 Hecy
49 Tubercular perennial

51 Dowager
54 This is possibly prebendial
56 City on the Jura
57 Pluto's realm
63 Pigeon—
64 Footnote abbr.
65 To have, in Le Havre
66 Irish lake or river
67 Unit of loudness
68 Crimean resort
69 Sires, familiarly
70 North Sea feeder
71 Driving hazard

11 — and Sedition Acts: 1788
12 Barabzon painter
13 Adolescents
21 Corundum
25 — with force and arms
26 Escorted
27 Slots spot
28 — Chinese
29 Demotes
31 Addix
34 Punta del Uruguay
36 Earth sci.
37 Sequential notes
38 Kert of comics
40 Prefix for dyme or drome
42 Lowest point
45 Wrap around
48 Muster
50 Berlin hit
51 Boat Spassky
52 Old marketplace
53 Flow
55 Mosquito
56 Contrabassoon
59 Yale Bowl, e.g.
60 Function
61 Rock: Comb. form
62 —|| (Stucks!)

DOWN

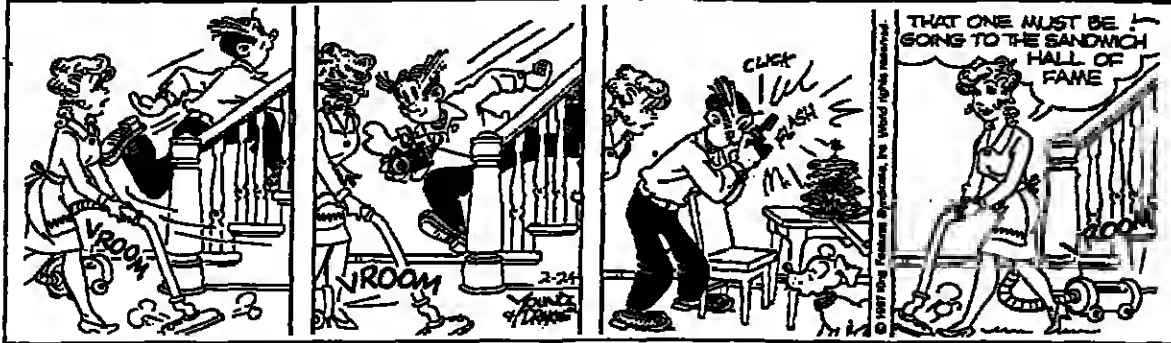
1 "— tale's best for winter": Shak.
2 Polaris or Rigel
3 "— nome"
4 At the summit
5 Friendly correspondent
6 Dodge
7 Diplomatic maneuver
8 Limp as
9 Place for timothy
10 Podiatrist's concern

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



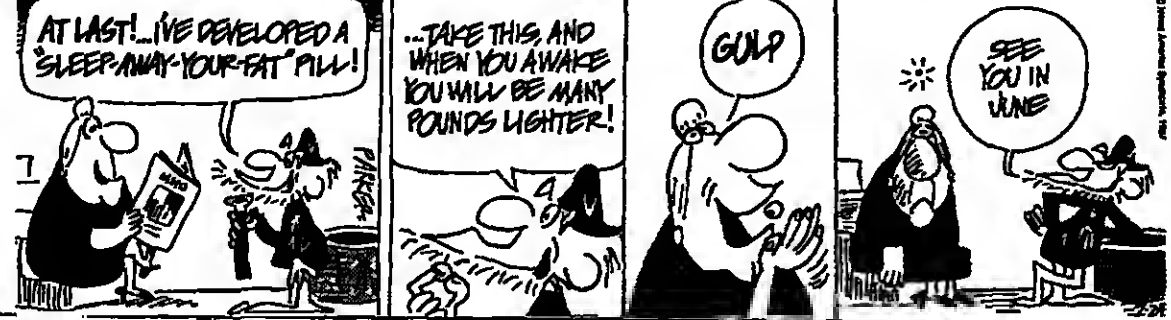
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KULOC
 O _ _ _ _
 _ O _ _ _

LAQUI
 _ _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _ _

UMDAAR
 _ _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _ _

KEENAW
 _ _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoons.

Answer: O _ _ _ _ ON THE _ _ _ _ _

Yesterday's Jumble: NEWLY TEARS FLOAR IN WATE
 Answer: What she hoped her mother would have — A SON-IN-LAW.

WEATHER

	EUROPE		ASIA	
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	10-20	5-10	10-20	5-10
Amsterdam	10-15	5-10	10-15	5-10
Athens	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Berlin	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Bombay	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
Buenos Aires	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Calcutta	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
London	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Madrid	10-15	5-10	10-15	5-10
Moscow	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
New York	35-45	30-35	35-45	30-35
Paris	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Rome	10-15	5-10	10-15	5-10
Singapore	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
Tokyo	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
AFRICA				
Algeria	10-20	5-10	10-20	5-10
Cape Town	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Johannesburg	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
London	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Paris	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Tokyo	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
LATIN AMERICA				
Buenos Aires	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Caracas	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
London	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Managua	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
Medellin	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
San Jose	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
Washington	35-45	30-35	35-45	30-35
NORTH AMERICA				
Anchorage	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Alaska	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Atlanta	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Boston	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Chicago	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Denver	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Houston	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Los Angeles	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Managua	25-35	20-25	25-35	20-25
Medellin	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
San Francisco	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Seattle	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Toronto	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Washington	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Yakima	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
OCEANIA				
Auckland	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
Brisbane	15-25	10-15	15-25	10-15
London	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Paris	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5
Tokyo	5-10	0-5	5-10	0-5

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 23
 Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	357.8	+1.2
London	2458.0	+15.0
Paris	1012.0	+8.0
Frankfurt	3450.0	+10.0
Bombay	1250.0	+10.0
Calcutta	1150.0	+10.0
Delhi	1100.0	+10.0
Madras	1050.0	+10.0
Manila	1000.0	+10.0
Mumbai	950.0	+10.0
Rangoon	900.0	+10.0
Singapore	850.0	+10.0
Tokyo	800.0	+10.0

Books

PAST TENSE: Volume I, Diaries
 By Jean Cocteau. Introduction by Ned Rorem. Annotations by Pierre Chanel. Translation by Richard Howard. 376 pages. Illustrated. \$19.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by John Gross

DURING his lifetime Jean Cocteau published a number of journals devoted to specific episodes in his career, such as the filming of "Beauty and the Beast." It was not until 1983, however, 20 years after his death, that it became generally known that from 1951 onward he had also kept a more discursive, free-ranging diary. The first installment of an English-language version has now made its appearance, skilfully translated by Richard Howard, it covers a period of 18 months, from the summer of 1951 to the end of 1952.

Cocteau began the diary shortly after his 62nd birthday, and in the months that followed he was to lament the effects of age ("My body wakes up after I do") and to reflect wistfully that time had overtaken him ("I send a toy to one of my godsons. He had just been made a colonel"). But he also continued to pursue a wide

Chess

By Robert Byrne

IT appears that after 17 NcP, B-B1, Black gets excellent counterplay following 18 P-K4, BxN, 19 PxB, N-Q2.

Kasparov had avoided that by successfully sacrificing a piece with 18 N-Q4, PxB; 19 BxP, but in a later game, between Svetozar Gligoric and a Peter Popovic, in the 1986 Yugoslav Championship, this Nimzo-Indian defense, Nunn tactic was nullified by 19... O-O; 20 P-B3, Q-N2; 21 K-R2, N-Q2; 22 P-K4, N-B3, with a secure defense for Black.

But this was just where Miles, with the help on Nunn, had prepared a new and deathly knight sacrifice — 18 P-B4! — that did not allow Black to sidestep the opening of the position.

One could hardly recommend the alternative capture with 18... Bx3. For example, 19 P-K4, B-R2; 20 P-B3, Q-N2; 21 P-K6, N-R3; 22 P-B3, NcP; 23 Q-N5ch, K-Q1; 24 Q-B6, K-Q1; 25 R-B7 would be annihilating.

On Miles's 21 P-B5!, it would have been useless to try 21... B-R3; 22 P-B4, N-Q2; 23 NcP, N-Q2, Q-N3 (23... NcP, 24 Q-Q3! wins quickly); 24 P-B5, Q-R2; 25 P-B6, N-B4; 26 RxBch, K-Q1; 27 Q-Q4, with a decisive attack.

Miles's 22 P-Q6! gave Belyavsky no opportunity to keep the center closed because 22... P-B3 would have been answered by 23 P-Q7! Thus, 23... NcP; 24 Q-Q6, Q-K1; 25 QxBP, R-QN1; 26 QR-Q1,



Position after 26... R-Q7

High Low Class Class

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	357.8	+1.2
London	2458.0	+15.0
Paris	1012.0	+8.0
Frankfurt	3450.0	+10.0
Bombay	1250.0	+10.0
Calcutta	1150.0	+10.0
Delhi	1100.0	+10.0
Madras	1050.0	+10.0
Manila	1000.0	+10.0
Mumbai	950.0	+10.0
Rangoon	900.0	+10.0
Singapore	850.0	+10.0
Tokyo	800.0	+10.0

Tennis

High Low Class Class

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	357.8	+1.2
London	2458.0	+15.0
Paris	1012.0	+8.0
Frankfurt	3450.0	+10.0
Bombay	1250.0	+10.0
Calcutta	1150.0	+10.0
Delhi	1100.0	+10.0
Madras	1050.0	+10.0
Manila	1000.0	+10.0
Mumbai	950.0	+10.0
Rangoon	900.0	+10.0
Singapore	850.0	+10.0
Tokyo	800.0	+10.0

SPORTS

Zavarov: The Driving Force Behind Kiev's Dynamo

International Herald Tribune LONDON — When a Western sportsman accepts an accolade but says there are more deserving guys on the team, he is obeying time-honored protocol: Humility for public consumption helps keep the jesses coming the great one's way.

play, it became clear that Zavarov is the catalyst of the whole show. Zavarov wears No. 9, which is a deception for starters. He is no center-forward, but the playmaker supreme — able to change balance and direction with nonchalant ease, to alter the point of attack, left or right, with consistent and subtle mastery. Moreover, when the mood is upon him, Zavarov can suddenly explode into mesmerizing little dribbles, taking out two and three opponents and popping shots on goal.

After an ankle injury, Sergei Balacha is back as defensive center. He captures the eye less readily than Anatoli Demianenko, the swashbuckling left back, but Balacha has a craftsman's anticipation. The Coody, fairly, and possibly one gear below his maximum, Balacha stuck so close, intercepted so swiftly, that a pass to Ian Rush, the star Welsh striker, was a wasted ball.



Playmaker supreme Alexander Zavarov, who clearly emerges as the hub of the greatest one-club collection of talent in the world.

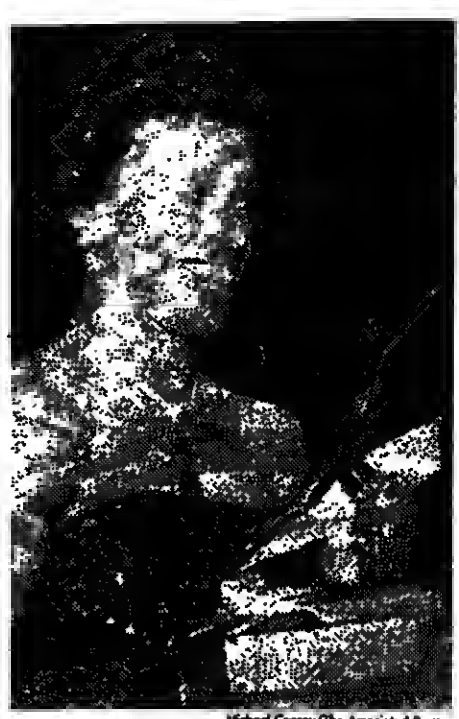
zilian soccer. Soviet pragmatism wedded to Brazilian inventiveness? A marriage headed for the rocks? Lobanovski has twice before been dismissed from managing the national side, dismissals that might sour the romanticism within a former international left wing. Maybe there is more steel in his design now, more toughness than in the team that graced only briefly the World Cup in Mexico.

into play when Zavarov chooses, although that's another over-simplified view of this team; there is second playmaker developing alongside him. Oleg Kuznetsov, tall and blond and at 23 two years Zavarov's junior, may not care for the title sorcerer's apprentice. Yet orchestrator (junior grade) is his role, except for the times Lobanovski pulls another string and signals Kuznetsov back as sweeper.

Joyner Wins Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS — Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who last year set two world records in the heptathlon within a one-month span, on Monday night was named the winner of the 57th annual James E. Sullivan Memorial Award, given to the best U.S. amateur athlete.

A silver medalist in the 1984 Olympics, Joyner was chosen by a mail-in vote of the AAU's board of directors, the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive board, past winners and members of the sports media. Athletes were nominated by amateur sports governing bodies, USOC officials, past winners and AAU officials and associations.



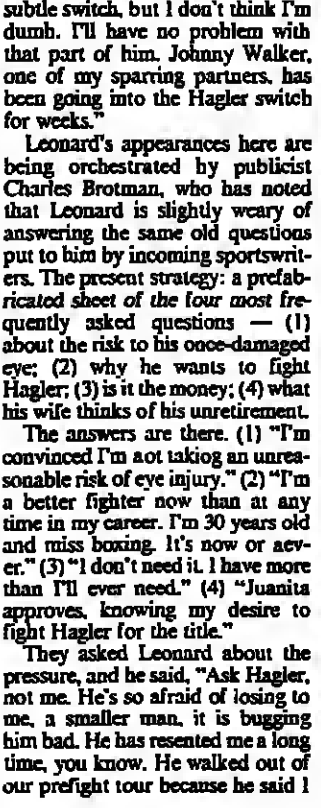
Jackie Joyner-Kersey

Leonard Handsomely Encamped

By Shirleyovich Washington Post Service HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — It is somewhat doubtful that in 1663 when those Barbados plantation owners hired sea captain William Hilton to chart the coast of the Carolinas they had in mind a future training campsite for Sugar Ray Leonard. But 324 years later, it is here that Leonard has settled in for his intended conquest of Marvyn Hagler's world middleweight title.

Leonard, a millionaire many times over, has easily accommodated himself and his staff to the palatial Hilton Inter-Continental Hotel with its acres of seafront, its delectable carpets, a choice of baronial dining rooms, and much else of verified social appeal.

Leonard's appearances here are being orchestrated by publicist Charles Brotman, who has noted that Leonard is slightly wary of answering the same old questions put to him by incoming sportswriters. The present strategy: a prefabricated sheet of the four most frequently asked questions — (1) about the risk to his once-damaged eye; (2) why he wants to fight Hagler; (3) is it the money; (4) what his wife thinks of his unretirement.



Ray Leonard, in Hilton Head

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Table with NHL Leaders and NHL Standings columns. NHL Leaders includes teams like Gretzky, Edm, Kurri, Edm, etc. NHL Standings includes WALES CONFERENCE and Adams Division.

Basketball

Table with NBA Leaders and U.S. College Results columns. NBA Leaders includes teams like Dallas, Houston, Portland, etc. U.S. College Results includes individual and team performance.

Transition

BASEBALL CLEVELAND—Reached agreement with the Cleveland Indians to complete a transfer deal that sent Greg Maddux to the Oakland Athletics.

Tennis

Pro Leaders 1. Stefan Edberg, 57,633.2, Tim Mayotte, 57,602.3, Yannick Noah, 57,591.4, Boris Becker, 57,580.5.

SPORTS BRIEFS

China Keeps Both Table Tennis Titles NEW DELHI (AP) — China retained both its titles in Tuesday's finals of the 39th world table tennis championships here.

Drug Testing Set for NCAA Tourney

WASHINGTON (AP) — Testing basketball players for drugs will begin as soon as possible on the 64 teams in the national championship tournament announced March 9, the National Collegiate Athletic Association announced Monday.

Tennis

Pro Leaders 1. Stefan Edberg, 57,633.2, Tim Mayotte, 57,602.3, Yannick Noah, 57,591.4, Boris Becker, 57,580.5.

For the Record

Henri Lecoste of France, the world's sixth-ranked tennis player, will undergo surgery next week for a herniated vertebrae. He is expected to be sidelined for nearly two months.

Advertisement for JB Blancpain watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch face and the brand name.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

PEOPLE

Sale of Warhol Works Aids Graham Dancers

Three silk-screen portraits by Andy Warhol were sold to benefit the Martha Graham Dance Company in an auction of his work one day after his death, despite Martha Graham's efforts to postpone the sale. Liza Minnelli presided at the New York auction Monday of Warhol's last commissioned works. "He was a gifted, strange man," she said. "I don't think the sale was appropriate so soon after his death." The star-studded benefit for the Graham dancers was planned before Warhol, 59, died of an apparent heart attack. The auctioneer, Fabron, sold three identical 36-inch-square silk-screens of Graham as a young dancer. Samuel LeFrak, the real estate developer, paid \$5,500 for the portraits, which had been estimated at \$6,000 before the sale.

Lynne Strow Picoles, an American soprano who lives in London, saved the show by minutes in Milan's Covent Garden opera house with a translucent dash by jetliner. Margaret Price, who is singing the lead in the Royal Opera's production of Bellini's "Norma," had a bad cold and could not sing Monday, and her understudy was also ill. So after getting a call from London, the Connecticut-born singer caught a flight and was driven from Heathrow Airport to the opera house. She got to the stage door at 7:20 P.M. and the curtain went up at 7:40, only 10 minutes late. "The audience cheered when I was told what Picoles was going to do, and cheered again after her performance."

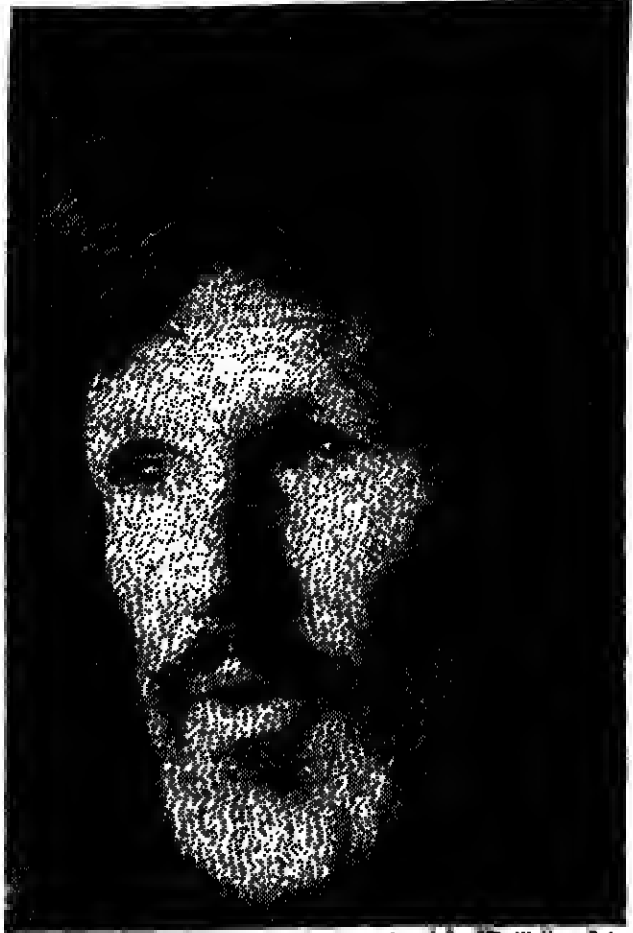
Jane Fonda and her husband, Tony Hayden, on a four-day visit to Poland, met with Lech Walesa, the Solidarity movement leader, for two hours at the rectory of St. Brygid's Church in Gdansk. Hayden, a peace activist and a member of the California Legislature, said by telephone from Gdansk that Walesa discussed the need for increased Western economic contacts with Poland. Last week, President Ronald Reagan announced his decision to lift remaining economic sanctions against Poland. "He was appealing for Western cooperation, and specifically American cooperation in helping build up the Polish economy," said Hayden.

Kristofferson's 'Amerika' the Dutiful

By Mary Bartiara Washington Post Service — Kristofferson is the St. Sebastian of the airwaves this month, closing his pale blue eyes and turning a chiseled cheek as the arrows of outrage over "Amerika" whistled in from left, right and center. "Aw, hell, I may never work again after this film," he growled, as he swigged an orange juice in the early morning gloom of his hotel room. "And I don't care. I want to do what I can, but right now what I want to do is go out with my band. I'm so tired of answering questions. It's all backstage and no gig."

Kristofferson was a study in folk noir: black cotton turtleneck, black leather jacket, black cowboy hat, black boots. The only spot of color was a small red button on his lapel, a picture of a muzzily-haired man. "Sanduz," he said gravely. That would be August Cesar Sandino, patron saint of Nicaragua's Sandinista revolution. "Yes, I'm a supporter. I know it's not hip to be," Hip is a relative thing in the late '80s, but what's a man who thinks the Sandinistas are swell, the Russians misunderstood and the Reagan administration all wet, doing in a 14-hour saga that makes "Red Dawn" look sorry?

"I did not want to be involved in anything that increased Cold War tensions, or contributed to the simplistic notions that the Russians are the enemy, but the fact is that the film was going to be made, and I felt that it was important that the part of the hero be played by somebody coming from my position rather than somebody coming from the right. And I did want to be involved in a film that talked about patriotism and talked about the principles America ought to be standing for. "The thing is, I did what I thought was right. I didn't do it for the money, I didn't enjoy doing it. It was six months of hard work, no laughs. Half of it I'm playing a brain-damaged character, you know. It would have been a lot easier not to do the film. It was six months of battling over every line of dialogue. Battling



James A. Frawley/The Washington Post

"The thing is, I did what I thought was right."

five years as a captain in the U.S. Army in the early '60s, getting out once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war. He was a captain in the U.S. Army in the early '60s, getting out once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war. He was a captain in the U.S. Army in the early '60s, getting out once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war, and once before the Vietnam war.

POSTCARD The 1-Hour World of Art

By William E. Geist New York Times Service NEW YORK — And they're off. The white-haired Paul Magriel breaks from the information booth at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, leading the pack out of the Great Hall, through the first turn into Greek and Roman Art and speeding down the centuries-long backstreets of European Sculpture and Decorative Arts. Magriel, the fleet, 81-year-old art connoisseur, conducts 60-minute tours of the Met, repository of more than three million works of art. How? "Editing, editing, editing," he explained, "dashing to a Byzantine plate, even though it has been around since the seventh century. I've been coming to the Met for 50 years, and what you'll see today are the 25 best pieces. I've done all the work for you."

He says this without reservation or hesitation, possessing absolute faith in his morning eye. The lifelong collector of art, who is not an employee of the museum, has the Met down to 100 pieces, which he shows on four one-hour tours. He gives the tours any time he feels like it free to friends, acquaintances and others who ask. The tours include paintings and sculptures, a snuffbox and a fireplace. Addressing himself to a pair of gold cuff links from eighth century B.C. Ireland, Magriel opens up a nice lead in Late Medieval Secular Art, didn't bear the remark. "Here," Magriel said, pointing to a 12th-century silver box labeled "Reliquary of Saint Thomas Becket," "we have one of the great treasures of the Western world. No one looks at it. Everyone is on their way to the big van Gogh exhibit. "Nothing wrong with van Gogh," he said, "but people shouldn't try to look at more than six or eight at once. More than that is more than one can psychologically and physiologically absorb."

Whisking over to a marionette from Mali, he said: "I can only play this. Looking and impossible." "You can look at the Met and the Louvre. They are the only two museums with such range and quality. But they have too much to absorb in a lifetime. I know, I've tried." Magriel hit the finish line in an impressive 55 minutes, although Magriel disallowed the new record since it was aided by the museum's removal of a bronze Nigerian sculpture ornately on the tour.

He pushed off the display case like a swimmer making a racing turn and was on his way again. "Visitors to this museum," he said, "are often overwhelmed. Everything becomes a blur. They look at everything and see nothing. The finest art museum in the world becomes big, boring and impossible. You can look at the Met and the Louvre. They are the only two museums with such range and quality. But they have too much to absorb in a lifetime. I know, I've tried."

Only two people were on this tour, just the way he likes it. Another person was supposed to go, but she wasn't there at noon sharp, so it was just too bad for her. Too many people tend to distract one another and ask too many questions, Magriel says. He often acts as if he doesn't hear the questions, especially when they're questions like, "What is the relationship between music and the visual arts?" and "Which way to the cafeteria?" "Now this painting," he said, passing Ingres's portrait of Princess de Broglie without breaking stride, "is one of everybody's favorites. It's obvious, a cliché. Don't look at it."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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